



# BULLETIN

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INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

# INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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## Preface

Mr. Robert Maxwell of the Pergamon Press and the Indian Library Association have come to an agreement whereby the authorities of the Pergamon Press will subsidize the Indian Library Association to tune of Rs. 5,000 per year to cover the incidental expenses in connection with the distribution of the bulletin in India. The ILA Bulletin will be published by the Pergamon Press at its own risk and expense on behalf of the Indian Library Association. But the editorial control of the journal will be entirely the business of the Association. There will be no interference with the work of the Chairman and the editorial board of the bulletin. The ownership and copyright of the bulletin belongs to the Association which will also appoint the Chairman of the editorial board and its members. The Pergamon Press will have nothing to do whatever with the policy of the editorial board thus appointed. The Pergamon Press will supply the Association free of charge a thousand copies of each issue of the bulletin for free distribution to the members of the Association. It will keep separate accounts for the bulletin and submit annually audited accounts relating to expenditure and income of the bulletin for the previous calendar year and the Association's auditors will have access to check these accounts. The Pergamon Press will use its extensive facilities for the procurement of suitable advertisements for publication in the bulletin, but only such advertisements will be published as are approved by the editorial board of the bulletin. The Pergamon Press will also obtain a substantial number of subscribers in India and abroad. It will not change the subscription price to the bulletin as fixed by the Association without the consent of the Association. The Pergamon Press undertakes to pay a suitable remuneration to the writers of articles and reviews commissioned by the Pergamon Press. These articles and reviews will be approved by the editor of the bulletin before publication. The bulletin will be printed in India. In addition to the thousand free copies meant for the subscribers, the Pergamon Press will give a hundred complimentary copies of each issue of the bulletin for such use as the Association may make of it. The Pergamon Press will sell the publications of the Association outside India on behalf of the Association and notify them in their catalogue. The sale proceeds of these publications will be credited to the accounts of the Association and will be remitted to it at the end of each calendar year, showing the balance held in stock by the Pergamon Press. The lay-out and the cover page of the bulletin will have the prior approval of the editorial board. The Library Association has undertaken to include a section in the bulletin for review of the latest books on library science and documentation and another section on the news and reviews of library developments in India.

The Executive Committee of the Library Association has done me the honour of providing the introduction to the first issue, setting out the new arrangement, which, everyone will agree, is a most handsome arrangement, of great benefit to the Association without in any way committing the Association to any sort of policy control from outside. Mr. Maxwell was very clear when he met the authorities of the Indian Library Association that his offer was one of goodwill and, of course, as a business man, he said, if incidentally it did benefit him he was sure nobody would grudge it considering that the nature of his offer is absolutely free of any sort of strings whatever! The Association appreciates this fine gesture and trusts that the liaison between the Association and the Pergamon Press will be a most fruitful one.

Now a word about the current contents of this issue. Mr. K.B. Gauri has rendered a very useful service by analysing the various barriers that there are in the way of smooth flow



of information. He pleads for subsidizing publications to suit all pockets and argues for an open general licence for the import of books. He goes so far as to say that knowledge contained in so many publications is much a prime mover like electrical or thermal energy! Mr. D.R. Kalia, who has deep experience of the public library field, discusses children's literature and joins the chorus of those that gird at comics which, he says, are really ugly publications lacking warmth, tenderness and other valuable qualities. He analyses the various interests of various age groups and shows what the lacunae are in the field of children's publishing. Then there is a rather nostalgic contribution by one of our veteran members, Mr. Chakravarty, who gives way to some sort of an emotion recollected in tranquillity in recounting impressions of the first All-India Public Library Conference, held as far back as 1919.

*B. S. KESAVAN*

## President's Letter

If you ask me, what is the problem No. 1 before the library movement in India? I will not have to think too long to answer it. Our problem No. 1 is to develop a public library system in the country, based on the enactment of library laws by state governments.

This is not to deny that there are other important problems before us. In fact I will refer to some of them in my later communications to the I L A. Bulletin. But the gravity of a problem is measured by the amount of harm caused by the failure to tackle it, and from that point of view we have to put the need for public libraries on the top of our list of library priorities.

Why is it so necessary to have public libraries in India? Even though we are not satisfied with our national progress towards universal literacy, the fact is that during the 15 years 1950-51 to 1965-66 we have nearly trebled the enrolment in our primary schools and raised the enrolment of children of the relevant age group from nearly 38% in 1950-51 to about 70% in 1965-66. But all this achievement is subject to heavy erosion because we have not been able to provide library services to our literate population. Because of the lack of public libraries our literate farmer has no access to the literature on improved farming, our literate artisan has no means to keep himself abreast of technical progress in his field, our literate citizen has to base his voting on rumour and mass psychology. In fact it is doubtful if even 5% of our literate population behaves in a manner a literate person behaves in a country provided with library services. Our over Rs. 122 crore annual budget for primary education turns out to be no more than an exercise in self-stultification.

But why should our public library system be based on library legislation, when there is no legislation for so many more important things? The question has been asked time and again. Time and again we have answered it, but always, always we have to start from the very beginning. We have said that you do not need legislation for what you call "the more important things", because in a democracy the people will not tolerate a government which neglects them. The pangs of a hungry stomach shall not be left unheeded, but a hungry brain raises no pangs, and however perilous the neglect of nourishment for the brain may prove to be, you cannot raise revolutions on it. But perilous, indeed, the neglect is. You need no time-table to fulfil your bodily needs, but you do need a time-table for fulfilling your mental needs. And the much needed self-discipline that a time-table imposes in the life of an individual is imposed in the life of a nation by legislation. For lack of legislation, i.e. national self-discipline, we come across the, alas, not-too-infrequent phenomenon that whenever a cut in expenditure becomes inevitable—and in our national life the necessity is a hardly annual—the first item to be axed is the provision for libraries and social education. In the first instance you do not get what you need, in the second instance you are told that you do not need what you got! The result is that by and large even our literate population must behave as illiterates and the condition of Indian humanity is kept back in terms of civilization to a level which is in sharp contrast to our claims, let alone our aspirations.

It is, therefore, necessary that all of us who have the cultural interest of our people close to their hearts should bend all their energies to work towards the establishment of a public library system in all the states of India based on a decision voiced through our representatives in the state assemblies.

*SOHAN SINGH*



# BARRIERS TO FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION

*by*  
**K. B. Gauri**

[Information is both input and output of any research and developmental activity and flows in a dynamic cyclical continuum. The ideal state of flow of information is that where everything available anywhere is made accessible everywhere. The flow is hindered by qualitative as well as quantitative barriers. Poor quality and great quantity submerge the potential information. Quality control should be exercised and practised by authors, editors, and publishers. The need is for better and quicker information than for more information. Time-lag in publishing should be reduced by exploring better alternatives to publication.

There should be better organization and coordination of bibliographical control techniques on national and international level to meet the quantitative barrier and challenge. Trade barriers, particularly in India, are studied in all its aspects and solutions are put forward. Similarly, in the case of libraries and information centres, as receptacles, specialization in agreed subjects, regional self-sufficiency, reproduction and national inter-library loan code are advocated. Libraries should work in a grid of information.]

Free flow of information, from its generation to the ultimate consumer, has been a subject of concern to librarians, documentalists, scientists and of late to governments<sup>1</sup> also. It is of immediate concern to scientists, authors etc. who are the ultimate consumers. Strangely enough, scientists who are the primary generators of information, in turn become the consumers also. Between them the information flows in a sort of cyclical continuum. "Information is both a major nutrient and a primary end-product of research and development. The information utilized by the scientist can be considered as "input" to the research effort, and that resulting from their work as "output".<sup>2</sup> Thus a feed-back has to be organized and maintained with the least amount of dissipation and wasteful duplication, so that the flow of information is streamlined and automatic.

In a wider perspective, the information or the knowledge which concerns society at

large, and which alone makes individuals well-informed and able to judge and discriminate, has to be organized so that there is not only an unhindered free flow but freedom and right to its access is also guaranteed.

Information equally needs free flow across national ideological, political and language barriers. In the field of developmental activities, it is said that inadequate information alone is costing one billion dollars a year in development funds wasted, to say nothing of even more important loss of energy and opportunity and hope, or of resulting extension of human suffering.

"Information" here means economic data, status and details of development projects under way, or planned, social and technological knowledge useful across national borders, qualifications and whereabouts (and future plans) of specialists involved in development work, documentation and synthesis of reports, covering both success and failure.

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The free flow of information is necessary to make development planning more effective, projects more efficient, and "feedback" quick and complete so as to avoid wasteful duplication and missed opportunities.

The need and importance of free flow of information by organizing it for easy retrieval cannot be exaggerated.

### Information Explosion

The whole stockpile of knowledge which is estimated to be doubling every 8 years has become a strange phenomenon to be reckoned with. It has often been termed as "information explosion". To date, about 6 million books and articles have been published and it is estimated that this amount is increasing at the rate of one million annually. In addition, there are currently about 3,500 abstracting and indexing services throughout the world, with about 550 of them in the United States. These services are trying their best to organize and control the flood of information in diverse subject fields to be speedily available on demand.

This whole mass of existing knowledge presents problems which can be better analysed into qualitative and quantitative problems. As a matter of fact, the barriers to free flow of information arise out of these two factors. It may be mentioned here that no definite techniques have been employed for the objective study and measurement of qualitative and quantitative aspects of information, retrospective and contemporary. Even when giving the data and quantifying the size of "explosion", reference is made from the general studies and not on the basis of actual statistics.

### Quality Control

Taking the qualitative aspect of the problem, there is a general feeling that the quality of the literature in various subjects being produced today is deteriorating. Much of the literature is either repetitive or redund-

ant and motivated more by "ego-satisfaction, academic promotion, grantsmanship and managerial promotions"<sup>3</sup> than by any genuine reason to communicate. This leads to a situation where the Gresham's Law applies, namely, that good literature, useful to scientists, is submerged or brought out by the mere quantity of literature.

The primary generators of information—the authors and the publishers—bear the utmost responsibility to tackle the problem at this stage. In fact there is a case for imposing partial moratorium on the further production of information. The authors, as advocated by Shaw and Mumford, should practice continence and discipline in writing and getting their writings published. But the prevalent criterion of judging the merit of a scientist on the number of publications he has to his credit does not allow the practice of such a continence. As mentioned earlier, the authors and scientists ultimately become the consumers also, and it is their duty to see that quantity does not submerge quality. This has been emphasised in the Weinberge Report<sup>4</sup> also. The need is for better and quicker information than more information. At the same time, there should be rigorous winnowing, a severe control of quality, particularly at the stage of production.

Next to scientists, as authors and communicators of information in the dynamic chain of information flow and transfer, come editors and publishers. It has been established that though scientists have a preference for informal, oral, person-to-person communication in their respective fields, they are, for a variety of reasons, obliged to resort to formal channels of communication through journal articles, symposia, papers etc. or technical reports. Somehow it is taken to be an obligatory ritual to publish the results of research or any other form of study. The editor of *Science*, P.H. Abelson, says, "No research

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is complete until it is published." At this stage, where the abstract piece of information or report gets into print to add to the mounting size of knowledge, a strict quality control has to be exercised by editors and publishers. "Tighter editing may not make an editor extremely popular with his authors, but it will go a long way towards stemming the flood of literature with which every scientist is inundated". Commercial publishers have a mixed reaction to this approach, as they are equally guided and motivated by "commercial propulsion", i.e., profit and competition in their own field. This channel of communication through publication is the main channel by which new information becomes widely available and disseminated. In view of mounting costs of publication, publishers are mostly tempted to take up publication of material which has a better pay-off potential by bringing them out in quantity. Publishing concerns which believe and practise higher standards of publishing and exercise quality control soon reach their financial crises. It is very much desired that some standard publishers should be selected and supported by subsidies from government or other agencies for their keeping up the standards. More recently, this has been done by charging page price by the publishers of journals from authors, who in turn meet this cost from government grants and contracts. The fact remains that published quantity still drowns the quality and little quality control is exercised by the publishers.

In addition to the above problems of quality control and cost, the present publishing methods are unwieldy, and give rise to problems of organization and control. The time-lag in submission of an article and its publishing is too much. A physicist has said that "a drastic modification in the publishing habits of physicists are needed if we do not want our services to disintegrate into a number of minor disciplines...

A less cumbersome and less expensive printing method and a wider (but selective) circulation should be the aim. We envisage that a number of existing journals should be merged into a single 'pulp' magazine". There is an interesting proposal to issue a science newspaper for wider and quicker dissemination of information.

It is felt by all those who have to handle information in some manner that some drastic change in the present manner of recording and disseminating information has to be adopted. In this field, publication of journals by reprints only, micro-film only, built-in indexing system with abstracts for direct handling by the scientists who would be their own documentalists, and selective dissemination of information are being tried.

To overcome the time-lag pre-digested information in the form of pre-reviews, "current contents" and advance KWIC indexes like *Bio-research Titles*, are being brought out as alerting services before they appear in their respective journals. This factor which hinders the speedy dissemination of information has received considerable importance and methods to obviate this barrier to flow of information are being devised in all the fields of knowledge.

### The Problems of Quantity

The problem of quantity control arises after the information has been published. The "bibliographical control" exercised to organize the published quantity of information (used in a generic sense) is the crux of the problem facing the information explosion. The book material is mostly controlled by national bibliographies, national union catalogues and occasional subject bibliographies. The information bits in the form of articles, and reports and patents are controlled by abstracting and indexing services. Side by side, the process of condensation of information available in these docu-

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ments, i.e. "digesting the original documents and extracting useful information", also goes on.

The abstracting-indexing services, or the reference retrieval services, as they are now called, suffer from the same difficulties, which ultimately become the barriers to free flow of information, as we have noticed in case of learned journals. They become bulkier and costlier with time and increase with the size of information and documents they have to cover. The volume of the *Biological Abstracts* has increased 112% during 1957-1964, and it is estimated that the processing costs per document in its services has doubled in the past 12 years. The main sponsors of these services are scientific societies which are mostly financed by subscriptions and advertising. Now national governments have undertaken this responsibility, like the all-embracing services of the USSR (called VINITI) and a few in the United States. Recently, private and government agencies have started their own abstracting and indexing services. Again, there is duplication of coverage among these services.

To overcome these difficulties, there is a trend towards mechanization, as we find in *Chemical Titles* and *BASIC index* to the *Biological Abstracts*. There is a need for narrowing down the field of full coverage as is done by *Current Contents*, *Chemical Biological Activities*, etc. This results in cutting down the costs, as compared to the prohibitive cost of the multi-purpose and all-inclusive indexing-abstracting services. There is, again, a trend towards specialization in making the services problem-oriented and coordinating the services to make them mutually exclusive and to avoid duplication.

We in India should learn from the experience of western countries and establish reference retrieval services for making information in various fields easily identifiable

and available. So far we have only a number of such services, like the *Indian National Bibliography*, *Indian Science Abstract*, *Social Science Research*, *Social Science Abstracts*, *Indian News Index*, etc. etc. However, certain fields still remain uncovered, especially, in social sciences and humanities. The latter field of knowledge should receive same importance as has been covered by services undertaken by INSOC

### Trade Barriers

Next in the cycle come the booksellers (suppliers, vendors) who along with the publishers, distribute the documents (Sources of information). There is no set practice followed by the ultimate consumers for procuring the documents. They get them either direct from the authors in the form of reprints and specimen copies, or from the publishers on payment basis or through a vendor or bookseller. The problem of procurement of documents through booksellers, which roughly supply 70-80% of the reading materials (by and large, this still remains the main channel) is fraught with the following problems which act as barriers, particularly in the Indian conditions.

1. It is impossible to establish a list of booksellers who specialise in the supply of documents in a particular subject field.
2. Booksellers always have a preferential treatment in honouring the orders from individuals and libraries and always have more consideration for profit.
3. The buying power of the booksellers is always limited and it is difficult to have a dependable bookseller in a locality who can handle the orders efficiently. We have good booksellers in metropolitan areas only and this results in correspondence and considerable delays.
4. There is always lack of qualified book-

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sellers who can select books to suit the taste and requirements of their immediate clientele, particularly so is the the case for general books.

5. The foreign-exchange problem, so acute in our country, always makes booksellers selective in supplying their orders. They mostly offer what they have in ready stock, and which the client may not need.

The problems enumerated above result in thwarting or retrading the flow of documents and information and it is desirable that they be tackled along with the other problems mentioned earlier. The importance of qualified and intelligent booksellers is very urgent for making available the reading materials which contributes to improvement of the general opinion and understanding of men in a society. The following measures will help in overcoming this problem.

1. The imports of books should be under the general open licence, though a ceiling for the allocation of the total amount earmarked for imports can be fixed.
2. The booksellers should explore the possibility of ordering books from publishers on sale or return basis both to test the market and inform their clientele about their availability. Though this practice has been in vogue and popularized by a few publishers, somehow it has not been a success. A study should be instituted to assess the working of this system.
3. Some sort of guarantees and special concessions should be extended by the National Book Trust, or any other similar agency, to qualified booksellers to help them sustain losses on account of sale of unprofitable books.
4. There should be a subsidised programme for the publication of important reading

material to suit the pockets of all types of readers. Though this is being practised in our country in collaboration with some agencies from the U.S.A. and England, it should be given a wider scope than mere printing of text books.

### **Libraries as Receptacles of Information**

If the above qualitative and quantitative controls are assured, the next problem to be considered is that of storage of information and its physical access, or the document retrieval. Almost all the problems considered above amount to, what may be called, the bibliographical access or reference retrieval, i.e., the existence of certain type of material required having been identified in print.

The storage of information, whether in some mechanised form or in print, is done by the libraries, or their modern versions, the information centres—receptacles of information. These institutions suffer from the main drawback of not being self-sufficient in published material, apart from their imperfect techniques and methods of storage and retrieval. This problem needs a separate study as it has a claim and complexity of its own. Hence, it needs only be said that the following measures will help considerably in solving it.

1. Either the institutions like INSDOC, or separate institutions specialising in some fields of knowledge, should be selected and acknowledged as information clearing houses in certain fields. These institutions should become self-sufficient in document collection and have complete coverage of a particular field and serve as centres of storage and dissemination of the information on agreed subjects on national level. For example, either the I.A.R.I. or the I.C.A.R. libraries should be the national library of agriculture, to keep close



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liaison with the national and international bodies in the field for this purpose.

2. These centres should have quick methods of reproduction and transmission of the needed information. The cost of the transmission should not be deterrent to a scientist in asking for photo-prints or a volume on loan. Though it may not be possible, to instal telefascimile facilities, photo-copying facilities should be provided in these institutions.
3. In the university libraries, close collaboration should be brought about to ensure regional self-sufficiency by specialisation. It may not be feasible to work out a cooperative acquisition programme on regional basis. This should be looked into by bodies like the U.G.C. and the Inter-University Board of India.
4. To allow free flow of information a national inter-library loan code should be framed and this should not be left to the courtesy or whims of a lending library.

### Conclusion

The common saying that knowledge is power is more relevant today than in earlier

times. Today in a subtle sense it can be called as a prime mover like electrical or thermal energy. While emphasizing its generation to feed the human minds, we have equally to take into consideration its organisation, control and distribution in grids minimizing the entropy,<sup>5</sup> so that it is available quickly and freely to all those who may need it, not only for the betterment of human beings, but for the elevation of the human species.

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# CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

by  
D. R. Kalia

Though the importance of extra-curricular reading on the part of children has since long been recognised in India, little has so far been done to promote the production of suitable children's books for different age groups in modern Indian languages, and to assure their wide distribution. Sporadic efforts have no doubt been made by some individuals and organisations to produce worthwhile literature for children, but a concerted and a sustained action on a national scale has yet to come.

Who should provide the lead in this direction?

The Children's Book Trust was constituted in 1957 with the blessings and financial support of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, to initiate action on a national scale and provide a forum for all concerned for exchange of experience and ideas. It took the Trust about eight years to organise itself, muster sufficient resources and reach the take-off stage. It is now actively engaged in the realisation of its objectives.

## An Analysis of the Problems

At present there is no cumulative catalogue or bibliography, either retrospective or current, which could unfold the volume of children's literature available in modern Indian languages. Nor has there been a qualitative evaluation of what has been produced so far. Non-availability of reliable selection tools for children's books further restricts the country's limited book market. Reliable information on what is available is as important as production of more books. The two must be tackled simultaneously and not in isolation from each other.

Book production is a commercial enterprise in a free society and a sufficient number of books will not be produced unless a wide and a stable market is assured for the speedy sale of books produced. How to assure this market?

In the advanced countries over 75% of the children's non-curricular books produced are purchased in bulk by public and school libraries. The rest are bought by individual buyers. With continuous increase in the price of quality books, more and more of them are being bought by libraries. But, unfortunately, India is devoid of a free library service. There are no more than a dozen good children's libraries in the country today. The rest are only apologies of them. Libraries in the elementary schools are totally non-existent. Secondary schools have just started providing a modicum of book collections, but the pace of progress is woefully slow. At the present rate of progress it will take centuries before we could boast of a good library in every school and in every locality.

In the advanced countries library movement preceded mass book production. The demand created by libraries stimulated book production. A publisher of a children's books in those countries knows fully well that even if one copy is bought by each library, he is sure to sell several thousand copies at once. This makes it possible for him to sell at a low price. In India, in the absence of a wide market, even an edition of 2000 to 3000 copies takes three to four years to sell. Some titles have no doubt been sold in larger editions, but they are exceptions.

Besides establishing more libraries to create a wide market, we must build a tradition

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of buying books for children. Today even well-to-do parents do not buy books for their children, may be because they themselves never had the pleasure of owning a good book. Books have not yet entered the cultural life of the newly rich in this country. The newly rich believe in ostentatious living. Wealthy parents will spend thousands or hundreds of thousands of rupees on the dowry of their daughters, but would never take that as an opportunity to present a set of good books which their departing daughters could treasure for the rest of their lives.

The British aristocracy, because of their education in public schools and exclusive universities, developed love for books and it was considered a part of their outfit to own a personal library, which later led to the establishment of free public libraries. With the democratisation of education, the aristocratic tradition of owning books percolated to the middle classes. This has not happened in India because Indian 'aristocracy' has not had the tradition of owning books. It has in the most part been an illiterate class of landowners.

An intensive campaign should be launched in the country to propagate the idea of owning books. This will introduce an element of love for literature in the otherwise insipid homes of the newly rich.

Once a market is assured, the next question which arises is, how to promote the production of good children's books?

The alternative that a government department should undertake the production of children's literature should be rejected outright. Government machinery is not geared to undertake book publishing. All governmental efforts have largely failed in producing good quality literature at a reasonable cost. In calculating the price of publications issued by government organisations the cost of salaries of the staff is not taken into account. If that is done, the price of

the publications will be prohibitive.

A non-profit agency, such as the Children's Book Trust, may produce prototype material to serve as model for others, but it cannot possibly meet the entire demand for good reading materials in all the modern Indian languages. With further increase in educational facilities, thousands of book production units will be needed to meet the growing demand and they can be established only by private publishers. Government through promotional measures should make it possible for the private publisher to deliver the goods. They should be assured of printing materials at a reasonable price and on easy credit. At present, commercial banks do not allow credit against book stocks. Books are considered a bad security. The high postal rates are inhibiting sales. If a book is sent by registered post the cost is equal to the price of the book. An incipient publisher is not granted tax holiday, as it is done in the case of essential industries. The enthusiasm of an incipient publisher is whittled down by these disabilities and some of them go out of business after publishing few titles.

Some important factors in the production of children's books are sometimes overlooked. Books for children require greater production skill, and the cost involved, because of colour illustrations, is higher than those for general trade books, while the price per unit has necessarily to be lower. Consequently, a good children's book must be printed in large numbers to make it a viable publishing proposition. Further, the text is to be properly graded to suit the requirements of different age-groups—a consideration not relevant to the production of books for adult readers. In India authors generally have not gone into specialising in writing for children. A few writers that exist demand high remuneration. Publishers are new to the trade. They have no experience or tradition to fall

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back upon. They have to learn the hard way through trial and error, which adds to the cost of books and this stalls the growth of a wide book market. Facilities for off-set printing are limited. The off-set printers, who are best suited to handle children's illustrated books, find it more profitable to print labels and posters than to print children's illustrated books. There are not more than two dozen off-set printers in the country and more cannot take to it so easily as off-set machinery must be imported, for which necessary foreign exchange is hard to obtain. The multiplicity of languages in India, instead of being a problem, can be turned into an asset if corporate publishing could be taken to. The same illustrations can be used in all the languages and foreign illustrations can profitably be used in science books, but no attempt has so far been made to bring together the publishers of children's books of different languages to undertake corporate publishing.

The next question is, what type of books should be produced for each age-group?

It is customary to divide children's literature in the following groups for their readability and subject interest.

### **Group 1. For Children Under 6 (Pre-School Age)**

At six or eight months a baby will enjoy nursery songs and lullabies which are now available in modern Indian languages as well. By twelve or fourteen months, the child begins to enjoy looking at pictures while nursery rhymes are read or sung to him. The pictures should be colourful, vivid, and meaningful to the child and the language, even though the book is read out to him, should be within his comprehension.

The subjects of the books for this age group are: animal stories; letter books for recognising the alphabets; stories about machines, such as trains, planes, road rol-

lers etc. in which they see and feel action and enjoy the noise they make—noisy climaxes are music to the soul of a child at this age.

By the time a child is four to five years of age, he is beginning to be quite possessive. He wants to call some books his own. If he has a place to keep them, he takes pride in adding more and more to them. He will welcome books as presents. This is the time when he should be encouraged to build his personal library.

It is estimated that at present between 25 to 30 books suitable for this age group are available in some of the Indian languages—such as Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, Marathi etc.—though at least 50 of them should be available to make a sizable collection.

The Delhi Public Library successfully tried an experiment to meet the shortage of such books in Hindi. The Hindi text was superscribed over the English text, so that children not knowing English could equally enjoy the fine illustrations.

### **Group II. For Children 6 to 8 (School Grades 1-3)**

This is generally the age when a child goes to school. Some children go to nursery school at three or to kindergarten at five but a majority of them go to school at six, especially in India where nursery and kindergarten schools are the exclusive preserves of the privileged.

Between the ages of 6 and 8, animal stories continue to be popular, particularly those which are humorous or have deep-rooted sentiments. 'Funny stories' are constantly in demand, because to children of this age exaggeration is always funny, such as things flying, moving underground and on water, riding the moon, swallowing the sea etc. Adventure stories are another class popular with them. Children of this age identify themselves with the leading characters in the adventure story. Still another kind of stories popular with children

are the 'fantasy and whimsy stories', i.e. non-realistic stories indulged in to gratify one's wishes. Information of all kinds is eagerly sought and science books on subjects, such as weather, heat, light, water, matter etc., are of special interest to them.

Some children of this age group have an insatiable appetite for books. They vie with one another in reading a book a day. They explore new subjects and new kinds of stories meant for maturer children. This is the age when a child begins to develop love for books and the foundations of his subsequent reading interests are laid.

A small number of books for this age group is now available in the Indian languages and some of them have been produced in collaboration with foreign publishers, using the foreign illustrations, especially for science books. However, all the subjects enumerated above have not yet been covered. This age group will require hundreds of such titles.

### **Group III. For Children 9 to 12 (School Grade 4-6)**

Age nine usually marks the height of comic book craze. We will discuss this problem a little later.

At this stage the most popular subjects are: history rendered more interesting; geography—human and physical; nature and science, e.g., books on collecting rocks, plants and insects; earth changes, weather etc.; humorous stories with comical situations; stories of suspense; fanciful stories in which humour blends with adventure.

Two other categories of books which are popular in Europe and the U.S.A. with this age group have not been found popular in India. These are 'horse stories' (popular with girls) and 'family chronicles'. In India riding is generally considered a man's sport. So girls do not evince much interest in this subject. Family Chronicles have not entered Indian literature yet.

Books in series are very much wanted by this age group. A series may consist of a number of books by the same author about the same characters. Occasionally, a series consists of books by different authors on different subjects, issued by one publisher under a series name. Children, once they start with an interesting series, go on with it till all the titles are read.

At this age the child develops fully the habit of questioning and reasoning things out for himself by verifying information from books. His curiosity makes him a ready user of the dictionary, the almanac, and the encyclopedia.

A much smaller number of titles is available for this age group in Indian languages than what is needed and the variety also is limited. Some categories of subjects, such as dictionaries, almanacs and encyclopedias, are not represented at all. We have found that Indian children of this age group go in for folk tales with such fervour that it is hard to meet the demand. At present about 300 titles of folk tales are available in Hindi, but they are exhausted by children within months. This may be because books of other types are not available. There is little tradition of hobbies in Indian homes and schools, but some change is noticeable in cities. Suitable books may promote hobbies, so essential for the creative use of leisure. The output of science and art books is very limited, though there is a great demand for them.

### **The Problem of Comics**

It is estimated that in the United States—the land of comics—nine out of ten children in the age group of eight to thirteen are addicted to comics. The peak of interest comes in the fifth or sixth grades or between the ages 11 and 12. The craze drops off at the age of fourteen or so. Not only children, at least 25 per cent of the adults, too, are regular readers of comics. About six

hundred million comic books are sold in the United States every year. Children swap these books among themselves, so that circulation is much more than what the sale figures represent. About half the boys between eight and thirteen read one to five comic books a week. More than one-fifth read six to ten weekly. The girls start a little earlier, read a little less, lose interest a little sooner.

The craze for comics has been a constant worry to the parents in the United States and this has even been investigated by the Congress.

Comic books vary greatly in quality. Some are harmless picture stories about funny animals and funny people in funny situations. At the other extreme are those with no comedy or humour. They are adventure stories, murder mysteries, and other crime stories. In them you often find violence, terror, and sheer horror. There is hardly any merit in the comic books as physical entities either. The paper is cheap, the columns tawdry, the drawings harsh. Human faces lack warmth and tenderness. These books are really ugly.

They give a sensitive, thoughtful, fun-loving person no preparation for reading, yet a child will spend hours with the comic—hours that could be spent in worth-while reading.

Children like them because they satisfy their desire for action and adventure; events move swiftly and episodes are short; they are easy to read; they are available everywhere.

All possible attempts have been made by parents to wean children away from comics, but without any success whatsoever. There seems to be no way to ban comic books from a child's life, unless their publication is totally banned. It is not possible to do so in a democracy. Some of the state governments in the U.S.A. have tried it. It is hard to prove in a court of law the adverse

effect they produce on children.

In India the craze for comics is fast growing. Through there are restrictions on their import, you find them everywhere. Some Indian children's magazines specialise in them and sell like hot cakes.

We had better face it: comic books are here to stay. The most successful method is to introduce books that may be substitutes for comics. This means careful planning and perhaps some experimenting. But it will be worth doing. Many children read comics because they have nothing else to read.

#### **Group IV. For Children 13-15 (School Grade 7-9)**

The reading interests of this age group represent the main elements of the age group of 9 to 12, but the contents have to be of a higher order and books should be available in much larger numbers. Their interest in romance stories starts growing and they sometimes dip into adult fiction. One distinctive feature of this age group's reading interest is their love for classics. They want to read every good book of adult interest in the retold series. Biographies also occupy an important place.

In India retold series have only recently been attempted in local languages, but only a limited number of titles are available. The requirements of this age group have not been properly attended to so far.

#### **Group V. For Young Adults 16-18 (Post-Secondary Stage)**

In India the special needs of this age group, called 'young adults', have not been recognised. It is the age of adolescence, when metabolism undergoes a change, emotions are stirred, preparation for marriage and future career starts, and the need to adjust to life situations arises. The reading material should, therefore, be related to their

needs. Practically nothing has so far been produced in the modern Indian languages for this age group. The young adults have to depend upon books meant for adults, which cannot be considered suitable for the former. Certain types of adult books such as sex and crime stories prove harmful to young adults.

In the United States and the U.K. leading public libraries have separate sections for young adults, headed by specialists in the field. Today, thousands of titles specially written for young adults are available in the English language, which makes it possible for the public libraries to provide special services for this class of readers. Let us hope that India will soon take cognizance of the needs of the young adults for suitable reading materials.

### **Conclusion**

It will be useful to bring out here some of

the deficiencies in the literature of children which our writers and publishers have to make up. In the first place, children's books are needed in much greater quantity and variety than we have them. Secondly, some fields of this literature, which are all but neglected at present, have to be taken special care of. Among these are, science and nature study, how-to-do-things and renderings of Indian and foreign classics. This is essential to restore the balance in the existing children's literature in almost all Indian languages, which are lop-sided in the matter of recreational and imaginative literature: stories, folk tales and poetry etc. Furthermore, most of the books published so far are meant for children below the age of twelve, very little for age group 12-15 and nothing for young adults, between 15 to 18 years of age.

# LEST WE SHOULD FORGET

## THE FIRST ALL-INDIA PUBLIC LIBRARIES' CONFERENCE\*

by

N. C. Chakravarty

Records of the history of the Library Movement in India have not been properly preserved in any of our libraries or collection of archives. It is very difficult to get at such rare records. There is a danger that the little left in obscure collections is irretrievably lost. It is high time at least certain landmarks in the history of the Movement were known by all concerned lest the exemplary work and achievements of the pioneers of the Movement should be unceremoniously abandoned and conveniently forgotten. What follows happens to be an account of the First All-India Public Libraries' Conference held at Madras on the 14th and 15th November, 1919.

The Conference proceedings opened with the National song, Vande Matram, in the Gokhale Hall, Madras in presence of over 250 delegates hailing from different parts of the country and 300 invited elites of the city. There were on the dias prominent patrons and organisers like, the Hon. Messrs. B.N. Sharms, K.V. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Messrs. C. Vijayaraghva Chari, S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, T. Prakasam, G.S. Arundale, G. Harisarvottama Rao, A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and others.

Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, as Chairman of the Reception Committee that had 78 prominent men, including Hon. C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Hon. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, B. Siva Rao, K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu as its members, in his welcome address said, "The establishment of public libraries is an important aid to the diffusion of knowledge among the people. Its value

as an instrument of popular education has received adequate recognition neither from the Government nor from the leaders of the people in this part of the country. Public libraries are an important part in the schemes framed in civilized countries for promoting the mental health and improvement of the people, and for advancing the technical and commercial education of the community...." While referring to legal provisions without any desire to implement the same he remarked, "In this Presidency under Section 113 of the District Municipalities Act, Municipal funds may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, be used for the establishment and maintenance of public library has been established with the help of Municipal funds. On the other hand I have been told that quite recently the Madras Government disallowed the grant of a small sum of Rs.150 proposed to be given to a public library by a District Municipality.... In the result, the presence of a provision in the Municipalities Act enabling District Municipalities to establish and maintain public libraries and the want of such a provision in the local funds Act amounted to the same thing, as the former virtually remained a dead letter under the fostering care of a paternal Government. It cannot be doubted however that the utility of public libraries will be best seen and appreciated where there is a system of free and compulsory primary education which will introduce into rural homes the blessings of diffusion of knowledge, of intellectual cultivation and of a due compre-

\*The account is based on the 'Report of the First All-India Public Libraries' Conference, Madras, 1919. 50 pages issued in 1923 by the Andhra Desha Library Association, Bezwada.



hension of communal and national requirements. It is in the State of Baroda that we see this principle most happily established, maintained and developed on a rightly conceived basis."

One need not go far to find out how these words, uttered by an eminent man of public opinion about half a century ago, are true even today. The issue is of such paramount importance in the context of public library development and library legislations in India today that it deserves as much attention now as it did then. Sayajirao Gaekwad III launched his scheme of free compulsory primary education and public library service as an integrated programme. The benefit of primary education was supported by provision of library service. In practice the idea took shape in the establishment of a public library wherever there was a primary school, very frequently the library being run in the school premises. In contrast the present practice of providing an extremely small sum from the meagre allocation for 'social education' sadly betrays ignorance about the great value of public library service as one of the most powerful and basic instruments to support formal educational and cultural programmes of the nation. Allocations for library development for the Second and the Third Five-Year Plans were Rs. 1.86 crores (out of which only Rs.90 lakhs were spent in 5 years) and Rs. 3.27 crores, respectively. This practice of tagging public library service with heterogeneous residual educational activities going under the newly found phrase 'social education' (in preference to adult education), the relative priority of which is nearly the lowest in the scheme of things, is entirely unreasonable and self-defeating. In the scheme of educational programmes the rightful place, in order of priority, for public libraries should be immediately next to that for primary education and the expenditure on public libraries should be fixed at

atleast 5% of that on primary education. Literacy acquired but not used for information, enlightenment and understanding the affairs of life and living besides being a serious social loss also involves considerable wastage in terms of public funds. We have been committing one of the gravest mistakes in our educational programmes in not recognising that public libraries play a great role not only in sustaining literacy but also in making it mercifully functional in the larger interest of the society. If we had acted on what Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar and other leaders exhorted in this context nearly half a century ago India would have by now got a well-developed public library system spread all over the country.

Continuing Mr. Iyengar in his welcome speech remarked, "I will now conclude by saying that to those who are engaged in devising practical measures for the social, economic and political uplift of this country, the popular library movement ought to commend itself as of paramount importance and I would earnestly entreat all thoughtful and patriotic Indians to devote some of their time, money and energy in the furtherance of the noble cause".

We must seriously consider if it is time to implement what Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar suggested for 'social, economic and political uplift' as early as in 1919.

We may now see some extracts from the invigorating and sagacious message to the Conference from the great pioneer of Library Movement in India, Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III of Baroda. "The problem of mass education, of raising the vast multitude of humanity that peoples our shores from the abysmal depths of ignorance and superstition to the level of civilized and free-born nations of the West, is the most important for us... Schemes of library organisation and widespread circulation of books are only a coping-stone in

the edifice of compulsory education for the masses. For our people coming out from schools and colleges we must provide a continual feast, of books, magazines and newspapers lest their love for learning just kindled at their academic altar should get soon extinguished for want of further fuel in the form of free libraries and a supply of healthy literature.... Ruskin has jeered at what he graphically terms Rust Kings and Moth Kings—kings whose hoards of precious ores left behind them have crumbled with rust, and kings whose resplendent fabrics have been eaten up by worms and moths. You have also known of mud kings and blood kings—kings who have indulged in building colossal edifices and sky-capped domes which have fallen to pieces and crumbled into dust under the ravages of time, and kings who have revelled in blood and iron, in raising structures of proud empires, on the ruins of human happiness, only in their turn to be laid low by the hand of the great Destroyer. No storied urn or animated bust can survive the scythe of the great Reaper. Neither gold nor brocade, no stately monument nor the proud panoply of arms can work the miracle of the fabled Sesame. That Master-key belongs only to him who spreads knowledge: immortality is the heritage of only the king whose empire is founded of the hearts of men, whose arm is fortified with reason and whose power lies in knowledge. Librarians have that proud mission before them and I wish them every success".

After the messages wishing the Conference success were read out, Mr. J.S. Kudalkar, Director of the Baroda State Department of Libraries rose to deliver his pretty long and illuminating Presidential address. He began by tracing the history of libraries and traditions of scholarship in Nineveh, Egypt, Alexandria, Rome, India and other seats of ancient cultures. His account of the modern library movement in the U.K.

and the U.S.A. was fairly detailed. He described Edward Edwards as the father of public libraries in England and remembered his two M.P. co-workers, William Ewart (Ewart Act of 1950) and Jospet Brotherton. He quoted Edwards, who in one of his letters wrote, "A public provision of schools without a public provision of libraries, would evince small regard for logical sequence". He also quoted from an article 'Rationale of Free Public Libraries' (1881) by the famous economist, W. S. Jevons: "Among the methods of social reform, which are comparatively easy of accomplishment and sure in action, may be placed the establishment of free public libraries. The main *raison d'être* of free public libraries, as indeed of public museums, art galleries, parks, music halls, public clocks and many other kinds of public works, is the enormous increase of utility which is hereby acquired for the community at a trifling cost". Kudalkar also quoted effectively other illustrious pioneers, including Dr. Melvil Dewey and Andrew Carnegie, to impress on his audience the great benefit that free public libraries can bestow on this country with such a huge illiterate and poor population. As for the work done in India till then, he paid handsome tributes to the father of the movement, Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad, and commended the excellent work done to advance the cause of Library Movement by the Andhra Desha Library Association (1914) in Telugu speaking districts of Madras Presidency, by the Bombay Social Service League in Bombay, by the Shri Rama-Mofat-Vachanarya Mandal in Poona, by the Mysore Economic Conference in Mysore and Bangalore and by a number of individuals and organisations in other parts of the country.

He concluded his profound Presidential address by quoting from the famous utterances of the Gaekwad: "The people must rise superior to their circumstances and

realise that more knowledge is their greatest need, their greatest want. They must be taught to love books. They must be taught to make books a part and parcel of their lives. The libraries would not then be a luxury but a necessity of existence”.

Lord Wellington, the then Governor of Madras, opened an elaborately arranged exhibition of books, periodicals, manuscripts, charts, and photographs on the 14th November, 1919 evening in the Gokhle Hall where the Conference was being held. A section depicting in detail the library system in operation in Baroda State occupied the pride of place in the Exhibition. Another section depicting the progress of the Library Movement in Andhra Desha, that occupied the next place in importance to the Baroda Section, was also arranged. Besides these, books, newspapers, magazines in many Indian languages and English, rare munuscripts, photographs of distinguished promoters of libraries, those of Indian national leaders were also displayed in the exhibition. Dadachanji and Divanji two of the delegates from Baroda, reached Madras with a huge lot of exhibits about a week before the exhibition opened.

On the second day (15th November, 1919) of the two-day Conference proceedings started early in the morning. A number of papers were read and then the following resolutions were discussed and finally adopted.

1. This conference places on record its appreciation of the splendid pioneering work done in the cause of libraries by Baroda among native states and Andhra Desha in British India and the progress made by Mysore State and desires the representatives of other States and provinces to start similar organisations (proposed by S.N. Phervani of Bombay University Library and seconded by Johan Van Mannen of

Imperial Library, Calcutta).

2. This Conference being of opinion that it is very desirable that there should be a regular library school under a professional library expert attached to all the Indian universities and all large libraries in India request the authorities concerned to open the same immediately. (Proposed by C. Nagappa of Mysore State Library Department and Seconded by V. Govindaraju).
3. This Conference recommends that outlines or elements of Library Science in its important aspects be added to the curricula of training colleges and schools for teachers, commercial schools, vocational and technical schools and of the courses for the secondary school leaving certificates as an optional subject. (Proposed by K. Keshagiri Rao and seconded by V. N. Sharma).
4. In view of the fact that the Madras Library Society is beyond the reach of the average middle class reader, and that the Connemara Public Library as at present organised is of little use to the seeker after modern publications, this Conference is of opinion,
  - (a) That the Connemara Public Library should be adequately enriched with all important modern books as they are published.
  - (b) That the Reading Room attached to the Library should be considerably improved so as to get all the Indian and foreign periodicals in the English language of the whole world.
  - (c) That a lending section should be opened in the same Library at once, that it should be placed within the reach of all middle class citizens of Madras by fixing the subscription as low as possible and request the Government of Madras to adopt the

necessary measures in this behalf without delay. (Proposed by N.S. Rayan and seconded by Swami Venkatachellam Chetty).

5. This Conference requests the Government to dispense with the fee for the registration of all public libraries. (Proposed by Salla Gumswamy Chetti and seconded by K. Ramakotiswara Rao).
6. This Conference makes an earnest appeal to the Dharmakartas of temples and to the Managers of all religious and charitable institutions to establish and maintain free public libraries and to extend financial support to such libraries maintained by others out of the funds at their disposal. (Proposed by S.V. Narasinha Sastri and seconded by Lodd Govindoss).
7. This Conference recommends to every province the desirability of starting a paisa fund known as the 'Library Paisa Fund' to be collected on the New Years' Day of the province and that such funds be utilized solely for starting libraries when a sufficient amount has accumulated in a bank specified for the purpose. (Proposed by G. Harisavottama Rao and seconded by A.S. Mathukrishna Iyer).
8. This Conference makes an earnest appeal to the organisers and managers of subscription, proprietary and departmental libraries to make their libraries free to the general public as far as possible. (Proposed by Sister V. Balambal and seconded by V.R. Venkatrama Iyer).
9. (a) This Conference considers it desirable that an All-India Library Association be formed which might affiliate the Provincial organisations both of British India and the States, and publish a monthly or a quarterly journal which, among other things, might give from time to time an account of the progress of the vari-

ous provincial organizations.

- (b) The Conference appeals to the Governments of the Native States and of British India to make financial contributions towards the maintenance of this Association.

- (c) This Conference appoints a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to frame rules and regulations and to do all the preliminary work to give effect to clause (a):

J.S. Kudalkar  
S.V. Narasimha Sastri  
S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar  
S. Abbas Hussain  
C. Nagappa  
T. Prakasam  
A.S. Muthukrishna Iyer  
S.M. Pherwani  
John Van Mannen  
S. Guruswamy Chetty  
S. Venkatachellam Chetty  
N.S. Rayan (Convener)

(Proposed by T. Prakasam and seconded by M.R. Ramaswamy Iyer.)

The following persons were later added as members of this Committee:

N.S. Amin  
Sister Balambal  
Mrs. Prabhu Desai  
K. Nageswara Rao  
G. Harisavottama Rao  
Sodulla Badsha Saheb  
G. Venkata Subrahmanyam

Scrutiny of the above nine resolutions will show that, except No. 4. all are of all-India significance. Two resolutions (Nos. 2 & 3) are entirely on the subject of education for librarianship; and how bold they are even in the context of progress made in this behalf during the past five decades. The ninth resolution, intended to create a machinery to carry forward the Library Movement in the country, was also very wisely conceived.

After creditable amount of work was done through exchange of views, debating issues, passing resolutions and, above all, by creating an unprecedented amount of enthusiasm and goodwill among promoters of the Library Movement at an all-India level, the Conference ended with a note of achievement on the 15th November, 1919.

It will be observed that by all standards the first All-India Public Library Conference was a success. The patriotic and inspired pioneers, like S.V. Narasinha Sastri, I.V. Ramaniah, G. Harisarvottama Rao of Andhra Pradesh, enthusiastically devoted themselves to take follow-up action. The All-India Public Library Association was established at Bezawada in 1920 with the following aims and objects:

- (1) to promote and organise the spread of the Public Library Movement throughout the whole of India, including Native States, and create facilities for the acquiring of Proficiency in Librarianship.
- (2) This object shall be achieved by:
  - (a) Organising periodical conferences of workers at suitable centres;
  - (b) Conducting a periodical dealing with the movement of public libraries;
  - (c) Publishing books, pamphlets or articles in newspapers and other periodicals on subjects relating to public libraries;
  - (d) Affiliating institutions having objects similar to this institution or securing affiliation of this institution to other or others having similar objects;
  - (e) Organising lectures, lantern or cinema shows for the purpose of spreading knowledge among the public;
  - (f) Publishing healthy literature in the different languages of the coun-

try and in English on subjects necessary and useful to the public;

- (g) Publishing works, dealing with the technical side of the movement;
- (h) Instituting degrees in the proficiency in Librarianship and granting them to suitable persons;
- (i) Promoting the spread of the proficiency in Librarianship and instituting a College for the training of librarians with scientific knowledge of the different subjects connected with the same; and
- (j) Doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The Association published in July 1924 the first issue of a quarterly organ in English under the title, 'Indian Library Journal,' the second of its kind in India, the first being the 'Library Miscellany' from Baroda that started in 1913 and ceased publication before. This one made its appearance. The journal was issued at irregular intervals till 1936 after which its publication ceased and, unfortunately, the All-India Public Library Association also ceased to exist thereafter. By then the Indian Library Association, formed in 1933, with greater promise and having more extensive support from the Imperial Library and the University Libraries, became active and took upon itself the role of India's National Library Association.

A full account of the valuable work done by the extinct All-India Public Library Association is still to be written. Such an account is sure to reveal the great contributions made by the pioneers of the Library Movement in Andhra who used this Movement from the very beginning as a popular mass movement akin to the National Liberation Movement that gripped the nation at the turn of the current century.

# INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

## List of Members

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>				
<i>LIBRARY ASSOCIATION</i>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh Library	Sri Sarvottama Bhavanam, Vijayawada-6.	1966	Yes
<i>INSTITUTIONAL</i>				
2.	American Studies Research Centre	American Studies Research Centre, Hyderabad-7.	1967	Yes
3.	Andhra University Library	Waltair.	1967	Yes
4.	Kendria Sanskrit Vidyapitha	Tirupati.	1966	Yes
5.	Osmania University Library	Hyderabad	1966	Yes
6.	Nagabhushanam, P.	A. P. Library Association, Sri Sarvottama Bhavanam, Vijayawada-6.		No
<i>PERSONAL</i>				
7.	Agasta, Gopal Daji	859/4-5, 419, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.	1966	No
8.	Ahmed, I. M.	Distt. Central Library, Ulkerabad.	1965	No
9.	Bendigeri, K. H.	American Cultural Centre, Mukarram Jabi Road, Hyderabad.	1965	No
10.	Chadalavada, Govinda Roa	District Central Library, Eluru, West Godawari.	1965	No
11.	Chandran, M. R.	University Library, Venkateshwar University, Tirupati.	1965	Yes
12.	Chary, A. Jagannadhe	University Library, Tirupati.	1965	Yes
13.	Devid, E.	Christian Medical College, Vellore-2.	1967	Yes
14.	Govinda Krishnan, V. B.	University Library, Tirupati.	1965	Yes
15.	Gupta, R. K.	Osmania University Library,	1967	No
16.	Hashimi, S. A.	District Central Library, Mahaboob Nagar.	1965	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
17.	Indwar, N. B.	American Cultural Centre, Safibagh, Hyderabad-4.	1967	No
18.	Iyyaniki, Venkata Ramanayya	Vijayawada-2.	1965	Yes
19.	James, P.	28, Nillampattal, Big Street, Vellore.	1966	Yes
20.	Kamaiah, P.	University Library, Tirupati.	1965	No
21.	Khaleel, S.	S. V. University Library, Visakhapatnam-3.	1967	No
22.	Malathi, (Miss) N.	University Library, Tirupati.	1966	Yes
23.	Murti, Nandigama Surya Naraina	Maulipattam.	1965	Yes
24.	Nageswararao, Kollimarlia	District Central Library, Khammam.	1965	Yes
25.	Naidu, P. Sreepati	S. V. University Library, Tirupati.	1967	Yes
26.	Narasinha, G. V. S. L.	Ragu 47-9-7, Dwarka Nagar, Visakhapatnam.	1967	No
27.	Palla, Radha Krishan	C/o Sh. R. Ramarao, Guru Atreja, 1-8-522/22, Chikkadapoll, Hyderabad.	1965	No
28.	Prakasam, K. S.	District Central Library, Anantapur.	1967	Yes
29.	Purushotam, C.	District Central Library, Chittoor.	1965	No
30.	Radha Krishna, P.	Technical Library, Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., Hyderabad.	1966	No
31.	Raju, A. A. N.	1-8-117/2, Chakkarpali, Hyderabad.	1966	Yes
32.	Raju, G. Subbaraghava	Sh. Venkateshwar University College, Pt. Engg., Tirupati.	1967	Yes
33.	Ramrao, K.	Adilabad.	1965	No
34.	Ramanayy, T. V.	State Central Library, Hyderabad.	1967	No
35.	Rao, A. Sohreenivasa	Savenwati Nilutann, Vetapalen.	1967	No

No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
36.	Rao, Shankar Koteswar	Andhra University Library, Tirupati.	1967	No
37.	Ravibabu, Cherukuri	Local Library Authority, Krishna.	1965	Yes
38.	Reddy, K. V. Muni	Sh. Venkateshwar University Library, Tirupati.	1965	Yes
39.	Reddy, (Smt) Malathi	Osmania University Library, Vice Chancellors Lodge, Hyderabad.	1967	Yes
40.	Reddy, N. M.	District Central Library, Visakhapatnam.	1965	No
41.	Reddy, N. Subhramanyam	S. V. University Library, Tirupati.	1965	Yes
42.	Reddy, P. Janardhan	Sangarddy Model, Andhra Pradesh.	1967	No
43.	Reddy, P. Lakshmi	Local Library Authority, Karnool.	1965	Yes
44.	Reddy, S. Panduranga	Local Library Authority, Hyderabad.	1965	Yes
45.	Shekher, V. Chandra	District Central Library, Mululipattam.	1965	No
46.	Subramanyam, K.	Saraswati Niketan, Guntur.	1965	Yes
47.	Subramanyam, Thati	Shri Venkateswara, University Library, Tirupati.	1965	Yes
48.	Syed Zafer Ali	State Central Library, Hyderabad.	1965	No
49.	Venkatasubhaiah, G.	District Central Library, Cuddapah.	1965	Yes
50.	Venkateshwarlu, B.	Local Library Authority, Guntur.	1965	Yes

**ASSAM***LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

1.	Assam Library Association	Basistha Road, P. O. Silpubhuri, Gauhati.	1965	Yes
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*LIFE*

2.	Goswamee, Ram	State Central Library, Shillong.		Yes
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S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
<i>PERSONAL</i>				
3.	Dutta, S. K.	District Librarian, Silchar District Library, Silchar.	1965	Yes
4.	Laskhar, D. K.	District Library, Gauhati.	1965	Yes
5.	Mittal, R. L.	Department of Library Science, University of Gauhati, Gauhati.	1966	No
6.	Pookhan, Ramesh	State Central Library, Shillong.	1965	No
7.	Sharmah, J.	University Library, Gauhati.	1965	No
<b>BIHAR</b>				
<i>LIBRARY ASSOCIATION</i>				
1.	Bihar Rajya Pustaka- laya Sangh	Patna University, Patna-5.	1965	No
<i>INSTITUTIONAL</i>				
2.	Bhagalpur University Library.	Bhagalpur.	1966	No
3.	Patna University Library	Patna.	1967	No
4.	Regional Institute of Technology	Jamshedpur.	1966	No
5.	Sinha Library	P. B. No. 62 (G. P. O.), Patna-1.	1967	Yes
6.	The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Jamshedpur.	1967	No
<i>LIFE</i>				
7.	Sharma, Ramji	Rani Ghat, P. O. Hazipur, Muzaffarpur.		Yes
<i>PERSONAL</i>				
8.	Akshewar Prasad Singh	B. R. P. S., Sinha Library Road, Patna.	1966	No
9.	Birendra Kumar Singh	Shri Ram Sarup Pustakalya, Bahadur Pur, Karowt, Patna.	1966	No
10.	Bishwanbheish	Janta Pustakalaya, Arerhe, Darbhanga.	1965	No
11.	Chaudhury, (Mrs.) Bimla	23, Anugrahpuri, Gaya.	1966	No
12.	Chowdhary, Baidyanath	Mongher, P.O. Ulao, Bihar.	1965	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs.	App. Form
			Paid Upto	filled/ Not filled
13.	Chowdhary, K. N.	Gaya College, Gaya.	1965	No
14.	Chowdhary, Manohar Narain	Nehru Pustakalaya and Natya Kala Parishad, P. O. Kurais Nadime, Distt. Darbhanga.	1967	Yes
15.	Chowdhary, Sudhir Kumar	C/o Dr. Janardan Misra, Professor's Lane, Patna.	1965	Yes
16.	Ganesh Shankar Singh	Bhagalpur University Library, Bhagalpur.	1966	No
17.	Ghosh, (Prof.) S. K.	University Grant Commission, Research Bhekanpahari, Patna-4.	1966	No
18.	Indwar, R. P.	Indian Lac Research Institute Library, Ranchi.	1967	Yes
19.	Jagan Nath	B. R. P. S., Sinha Library, Patna.	1966	No
20.	Jha, Baidyanath	District Central Library, Saharsa.	1965	No
21.	Kakkar, J. N.	Hindi Library, Sohsram, Patna.	1965	Yes
22.	Kamal, K. K.	Central Technical Library, M/s Tata Engg. & Loco Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur.	1966	No
23.	Lal, T.	Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad.	1965	No
24.	Lakshman Prasad	Rajinder Medical College, Ranchi.	1965	No
25.	Mahesh, (Dr.) Maheshwari Sinha	Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur.	1965	No
26.	Mehta, S. P.	Via Pusa, P.O. Mali Nagar, Darbhanga.	1965	Yes
27.	Mishra, Jogesh	Professor's Colony, Durgapur.	1965	Yes
28.	Mishra, (Prof.) Ramsagar	Prabhat Mandal, Ram Dayal Nagar, Muzaffarpur.	1965	No
29.	Mishra, Vidhata	R. N. College, Hasipur, Muzaffarpur.	1965	Yes
30.	Nayeem, M. A.	T. N. B. Law College, Bhagalpur.	1966	No

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
31.	Nitishwar Prasad	Nava Malanda Maha-Vidyalaya, Nalanda.	1965	No
32.	Pandey, Ram Dayal	Pannagiva Pandey College, Arer, Sahabad.	1965	No
33.	Ramji Prasad	Samaj Sadan Pustakalaya, P. O. Bangpur, Parabalpur.	1966	Yes
34.	Ram Sobbit Prasad Singh	Sinha Library, Patna-1.	1965	Yes
35.	Sahai, S.	Bhagalpur University Library, Bhagalpur.	1965	No
36.	Sahai, S. N.	A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna.	1966	Yes
37.	Sanyal, Shishir Kumar	Maharaja Harendra Kishna Saviganil Pustakalaya, P. O. Betyiah, Champaran.	1965	No
38.	Sharma, R. S.	Bhagalpur University Library, Bhagalpur.	1965	No
39.	Shobi, Ramji	Ram Dayal Singh College, Muzaffarpur.	1967	No
40.	Sinha, Akhilishwar Prasad	C/o Sh. Rannandi Prasad, Rani Ghat, Patna.	1966	Yes
41.	Sinha, L. P.	Rajinder Medical College, Ranchi.	1965	No
42.	Verma, Sarju Prasad	Minapur, P. O. Hazipur, Muzaffarpur.	1966	Yes
43.	Yadav, S. N.	Bihar College of Engineers, Patna-5.	1965	No
44.	Yadunandan Singh	Prem Cottage, Dr. Bitson Road, Bhagalpur.	1966	Yes

## GUJARAT

## INSTITUTION

1.	Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Association	Nowrangpura, Ahmedabad-9.	1967	Yes
2.	Central Library	Bank Road, P. B. No. 15, Baroda.		No
3.	Curator of Libraries	O-4, New Mental Hospital Building, Ahmedabad-16.	1967	Yes
4.	Gujarat University Library	Ahmedabad.	1966	No

No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
5.	Smt. Hansa Mehta Library	M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.	1966	Yes
6.	Indian Institute of Management	Vastrapura, Ahmedabad.	1967	Yes
7.	Sheth Maneklal Jethabai Pustakalaya <i>LIFE</i>	Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.	1967	No
8.	Desai, Kikubhai Ratanji	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad-9.		No
9.	Nagar, (Mrs.) Sarla Devi			No
10.	Parmanand, M. A.  <i>PERSONAL</i>	36, Chatham Lines, Ahmedabad-2.		No
11.	Asganukar, (Mrs.) I. N.	C/o Central Library, Bar-No. 15, Baroda.	1967	Yes
12.	Bhatt, Hansa, M.	Radhakrishnan's Pole, Palace Road, Baroda.	1967	No
13.	Gandhi, R. S.	Jeevan Shanti, 50-A, Swastic Society, Ahmedabad.	1967	Yes
14.	Meghani, Jayant	Gandhi Samiti Library, Bhav Nagar.	1965	Yes
15.	Rawal, N. M.	O-4, New Mental Hospital, Hospital Building, Ahmedabad.	1966	Yes
16.	Shah, M. C.	7, Shyamkunj Society Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.	1965	Yes
17.	Shah, Sharda Lalbhai	Shri H. K. Arts College, Ahmedabad.	1967	Yes
18.	Shankari, (Miss) K.	C/o Dr. S. S. Balgi Ashok Sadan Ahmedabad.	1966	No
19.	Shukla, D. N.	Vallabavadi, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.	1965	No
20.	Shukla, (Mrs.) H. C.	Smt. Hansa Mehta Library, Station Road, Baroda-2.	1965	No
21.	Thakar, (Miss) Usha	61, Pritam Nagar, Ahmedabad.	1966	No
22.	Tolaram, Dewani Lal	M. M. Central School, Air Force, Jamnagar.	1967	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
23.	Trivedi, D. K.	District Library, Namnagar.	1966	No
24.	Upadhaya, H. J.	C/o Central Library, Bank Road, P. B. No. 15, Baroda.	1965	No
<b>HARYANA</b>				
<i>PERSONAL</i>				
1.	Ashok Kumar	Regional Engg. College, Kurukeshtra.	1966	Yes
2.	Bansal, G. C.	University Library, Kurukeshtra.	1965	Yes
3.	Bhagwan Dass	Govt. College, Rohtak.	1966	Yes
4.	Bhagi, M. L.	91, Model Town, Ambala City, Ambala.	1967	Yes
5.	Chand, Mohinder Parsad	University Library, Kurukeshtra.	1965	Yes
6.	Dalal, K. S.	University Library, Kurukeshtra.	1965	Yes
7.	Dard, Dhian Chand	Government College, Hissar.	1965	Yes
8.	Dawar, H. R.	University Library, Kurukeshtra.	1965	Yes
9.	Dhal, K. L.	University Library, Kurukeshtra.	1965	Yes
10.	Gupta, (Miss) Gyan	Magazine Asstt. Digest of Indological Studies, Kurukeshtra University, Kurukeshtra.	1967	Yes
11.	Handa, Chitranjan Dass	Punjab Agricultural University, Hissar.	1966	Yes
12.	Jain, Tarachand	Punjab Agricultural University, Hissar.	1966	Yes
13.	Kapil, D. D.	University Library, Kurukeshtra.	1965	Yes
14.	Khanna, J. K.	University Library, Kurukeshtra.	1965	Yes
15.	Mehta, Subhash	Punjab Agricultural University, Hissar.	1966	Yes
16.	Narinder Kumar	University Library, Kurukeshtra.	1966	No

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
17.	Pasricha, Manohar Lal	Punjab Agricultural University, Hissar.	1966	Yes
18.	Puri, (Miss) Minakshi	University Library, Kurukeshtra.	1966	Yes
19.	Sharma, Hari Dutt	Punjab Agricultural University, Hissar.		Yes
20.	Sharma, Niranjana	Government College for Women, Rohtak.	1965	Yes
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>				
<i>PERSONAL</i>				
1.	Kaul, Brij Krishan	302, Narsingh Gram, Srinagar.	1965	Yes
<b>KERALA</b>				
<i>LIBRARY ASSOCIATION</i>				
1.	Kerala Granthalaya Sangham	Trivandrum.	1965	No
<i>INSTITUTIONAL</i>				
2.	Kerala University Library,	Trivandrum.	1966	Yes
<i>PERSONAL</i>				
3.	Indira, (Mrs.) P.	American Cultural Centre, Trivandrum.	1965	Yes
4.	John, K. C.	Kerala University Library, Trivandrum.	1965	Yes
5.	Nair, P. Ramanujan	Kerala University Library, Trivandrum.	1965	Yes
6.	Thomas, C.	Public Library, Trivandrum.	1965	No
7.	Vasudevan, P.	Central Educational Library, Office of the D. P. I., Trivandrum.	1965	Yes
<b>MADRAS</b>				
<i>INSTITUTIONAL</i>				
1.	Connemara (State Central) Public Library	Egmore, Madras-8.	1967	Yes
2.	United States Information Service Library	158, Mount Road, Madras-2.	1967	No

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
3.	University of Madras Library <i>DONOR</i>	Madras.	1965	Yes
4.	Chettiar, Chidambaram <i>LIFE</i>	Bed Ford House, Vepery, Madras.		No
5.	Dorothy, E. Spofford	Director, U. S. I. S., 158-B, Mount Road, Madras-2.		Yes
6.	Gulati, G. L.	Director, Indian Standards Institute, Madras Branch Office, 54, General Patters Road, Madras-2.		No
7.	Iyer, (Miss) Thangram Ranga	6-A, Jayanathan Road, Madras.		Yes
8.	Krishna Rao, D. B.	Head of Department of Library Science, University of Madras, Madras.		No
9.	Kunhan Raja, (Dr.) K. C.	University of Madras, Triplicane, Madras.		No
10.	Thillainayagam, V. <i>PERSONAL</i>	Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Madras.		No
11.	Durairaj, (Mrs.) J.	Connemara Public Library, Egmore, Madras.	1965	Yes
12.	Ishow, Thouger Rouge	American Library, 158-B, Mount Road, Madras-2.	1965	No
13.	Namasivayam, S.	District Central Library, South Arcot Cuddeloke, Madras.	1965	No
14.	Padmakashi, (Miss) N.	5, Bishop Waller's Avenue, (South), Mylapore, Madras.	1967	Yes
15.	Roy, P. Paul Mohan	Madurai University Library, Madurai-2.	1965	Yes
16.	Vatsala, B.	43-A, Spur Tank Road, Chetput, Madras-31.	1967	Yes

**MAHARASHTRA***LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

1.	The Federation of Publishers & Book-sellers Association	29, Wode House, Bombay-1.	1967	Yes
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S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
<i>INSTITUTIONAL</i>				
2.	Deccan College Post-Graduate & Research Institute	Poona-6.	1965	No
3.	Directorate of Publicity	Sachivalaya, Bombay-32.	1966	No
4.	Ferguson College	Poona-4.	1967	Yes
5.	Jayakar Library	University of Poona, Ganeshkind, Poona-7.	1966	No
6.	Maharishi Dayanand, College of Arts & Science Library	25, Govt. Gate Road, Parel, Bombay.	1965	No
7.	National Chemical Laboratory	Poona-8.		No
8.	Sivaji University Library	Kolhapur-2.	1966	No
9.	S. N. D. T. Women University Library	1, Nathibai Thackersey Road, Queens Road, Bombay-1.	1966	No
10.	Spicer Memorial College Library	Aundn Road, Ganeshkind, Poona-7.	1965	No
11.	Tata Institute of Social Science, Soin, Trombay, Chembur.	Bombay-71.		No
12.	University Library	University of Bombay, Bombay-1.	1967	Yes
13.	University Library	University of Nagpur, Nagpur.	1967	No
14.	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	Matunga, Bombay-19.	1966	No
<i>DONOR</i>				
15.	Asia Publishing House, P. Ltd.	Calicut Street, Ballard State, Bombay-1.		No
<i>PATRON</i>				
16.	Purshotamdas, Sir, Thakurdas	"Suneeta", Ridge Road, Malabar Hills, Bombay.		No
<i>LIFE</i>				
17.	Agarwal, G. P.	17, Normal School Quarts, Sitabulandi, Nagpur.		No
18.	Joshi, (Dr.) P. M.	C/o The Deccan College, Poona-6.		No
19.	Kolhatkar, V. P.	Maharashtra Regional Library, 580/1, Sadashiv, Poona-2.		No



S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
20.	Mehta, Chuni Lal	43, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.		No
21.	Sathe, Purushothama Ram Chandra	Pitru Bandhan, Netaji Subhas Bose Road, Mulund, Bombay.		No
22.	Savami, M. V.	389/A, Sadashiv Peth, Poona-2.		No
23.	Vyas, H. K.	C/o People's Free Reading Room & Library Dhobhitla, Bombay-2.		No
<i>PERSONAL</i>				
24.	Advani, R. C.	National & W. A. Science College, Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay-50.	1965	No
25.	Anand, S. R.	F-59, Colony (West) N. C. L., Poona-8.	1965	Yes
26.	Bhatkal, Sadanand Ganesh	Popular Book Depot (Regd.) Dr. Bhadkamkar Road, Bombay.	1967	Yes
27.	Cholkar, K. S.	H. P. T. College, Nasik-5.	1960	No
28.	Deshmukh, R. T.	350, Deodhar Lane, Ravivar Peth, Nasik.	1965	No
29.	Devenally, D. K.	British Council Regional Library, Bombay.	1967	Yes
30.	Ganapathy, K. P.	U. S. I. S. American Library, 16, Queens Road, Bombay.	1966	Yes
31.	Ganpule, S. R.	Kirti College, Cadell Road, Dadar, Bombay-28.	1965	Yes
32.	Ghare, (Miss) K.	Haffkine Institute, Bombay.	1965	No
33.	Gorey, L. K.	Sachivalaya Central Library, Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay.	1967	Yes
34.	Gorey, Narayana Anant	Maharashtra University Library, Aurangabad.	1968	No
35.	Hulbe, (Mrs.) N.	Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.	1967	Yes
36.	Iyenger, Srinivas	Manu Bhavan, 14th Road, Khar, Bombay-52.	1965	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
37.	Joshi, V. A.	C/o B. S. Wadia, Library, Ferguson College, Poona-4.	1966	No
38.	Joshi, Virupax Rama Chandra	J-1, R. E. E. T. Building, Near Chembur Railway Station, Chembur, Bombay-71.	1966	Yes
39.	Kale, (Mrs.) Vijata B.	Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.	1967	Yes
40.	Khadahka, M. N.	Nagpur Veterinary College, Nagpur.	1966	No
41.	Khandwala (Smt.) Vidyut	Women University Library, Thackersey Road, Bombay.	1965	Yes
42.	Kulkarni, P. D.	10-B, Sadashiv Peth, Gokhale Building, Tilak Road, Poona-9.	1966	Yes
43.	Lagu, T. H.	Poona University, Jaykar Library, Poona-7.	1966	No
44.	Maheshwari, A. C.	108, Famous Cine Building, Mahalaxmi, Bombay.	1966	No
45.	Mahule, P. P.	N. D. A., 248, Gang Patti, Poona-2.	1965	Yes
46.	Pandey, S. S.	H. R. College of Commerce, Church Gate, Bombay.	1965	No
47.	Pandya, (Dr.) N. I.	Hari Bhavan, Tejpur Road, Bombay-7.	1967	No
48.	Panji, J. G.	J/123, Gujarati Society, Nehru Road, Village Purb, Bombay-57.	1965	No
49.	Popat, (Smt.) Batal F.	Women University Library, Thackersey Road, Bombay.	1965	Yes
50.	Shah, Padmakant	Technical Library, The National Rayon Corp. Ltd., Mohone, Kalyan, Distt. Thana.	1967	Yes
51.	Shivde, D. G.	Parle College, Dixit Road, Vile Parle East, Bombay-57.	1967	Yes
52.	Swamy, P. S.	Poona University, Jaykar Library, Poona-7.	1966	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
53.	Tale, M. K.	106/12, Erardevara, Patwardhan Blocks, Poona-4.	1966	No
54.	Zila Singh	Technical Laboratory Library, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.	1966	Yes
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>				
<i>INSTITUTIONAL</i>				
1.	Bhilai Technical Institute	Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai.	1966	No
2.	Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd	Piplai, Bhopal.	1967	Yes
3.	Indore General Library	436, M. G. Marg, Indore.	1967	Yes
4.	University Library	Jabalpur.	1966	No
5.	University Library	Saugar.	1964	No
<i>PERSONAL</i>				
6.	Aggarwal, Bhagat Narain	Main Hospital, Sector-9, Bhilai Nagar, Durgapur.	1965	Yes
7.	Banerjee, P. K.	Deptt. of Library Science, Vikram University, Ujjain.	1965	No
8.	Dwivedi, K. P.	Bungalow No. 107, Malvia Nagar, Bhopal.	1965	Yes
9.	Kurian, G. Varghese	Sainik School, Rewa.	1965	Yes
10.	Lonkar, M. D.	M. U. M. Bhopal, 12/28, South T. T. Nagar, Bhopal.	1965	Yes
11.	Moghe, V. S.	Central Library, Indore.	1965	No
12.	Motiwale, Sushila M.	166, Tilak Path, Indore City.	1965	No
13.	Naik, R. C.	University Library, Jabalpur.	1965	No
14.	Ram Kishan Lal	B. Lib. Sc., Student, Vikram University Library, Ujjain.	1966	No
15.	Sapra (Miss) Pushpa	Children Section, Central Library, Bada Gwalior.	1965	No
16.	Saxena, M. D.	Govt. Central Library, Gwalior.	1967	Yes
17.	Verma, N. S.	Science College Colony, Raipur.	1965	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
<b>MYSORE</b>				
<i>INSTITUTIONAL</i>				
1.	Indian Institute of Science	Golden Jubilee Library, Bangalore.	1966	Yes
2.	Karnatak Art College	Central Library, Dharwar.	1966	No
3.	Karnatak University Library	Chotta Mahaleshwar, Dharwar.	1966	Yes
4.	State Educational Library	256, II Cross, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.	1965	No
<i>LIFE</i>				
5.	Deshpandey, K. S.	Mysore University, Mysore.		No
6.	Krishnan, A.	Indsoc, C/o Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.		No
7.	Rao, B. V. Raghavendra	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.		No
8.	Ranganathan, S. R.	775, 17 Cross Road, Maleshwarm, Bangalore-3.		No
<i>PERSONAL</i>				
9.	Bagaria, N. D.	Seshadri Iyer Memorial Hall, Cubbon Park, Bangalore.	1965	No
10.	Bagard, N. D.	Lisraries, 74, 15th Cross, Malkawuram, Bangalore-3.	1967	No
11.	Bajni, (Miss) R.	National College, Mysore.	1965	Yes
12.	Bandu, A.	Jyotinilaya, Jyotinagar, Mysore.	1965	Yes
13.	Chandrappa, B. O. Rama	D. R. M. College, Chitradurgah.	1965	No
14.	Godwa, A. B. Mani	University of Mysore, Mysore.	1965	No
15.	Godwa, M. R. Sannarame	Yuvaraj College, Mysore.	1965	Yes
16.	Gupta, K. Balasundara	Mysore University Library, Mysore.	1965	Yes
17.	Indira (Mrs.) P.	American Cultural Centre, Bangalore.	1965	No
18.	Kumbhar, M. R.	Karnatak University Library, Dharwar-3.	1965	No
19.	Laxminarayan, S. N.	University Library, Mysore.	1966	Yes

No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
20.	Mitra, Jaya	Methodist Girls High School, Kolar.	1966	Yes
21.	Moore, Jr. Alvin	American Library Book Procurement Centre, Bangalore.	1966	No
22.	Mukhi, V. B.	Karnatak University Library, Dharwar.	1966	No
23.	Nagerajan, K. S.	Regional Centre, Indsoc, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	1965	No
24.	Pangannaya, N. B.	Sh. Poornaranjan College, Udupi.	1965	No
25.	Patil, P. K.	Deptt. of Library Science, Mysore University, Mysore.	1966	Yes
26.	Raju, B. N.	Teacher College, Mysore.	1965	Yes
27.	Rama Chandra, H. R.	Agricultural College, Bangalore.	1965	No
28.	Rendall (Miss)	United Technical College, 17, Millers Road, Bangalore.	1967	No
29.	Sampath, S. K.	Indian Institute of Science Library, Bangalore.	1965	No
30.	Srinivasan, V.	Indian Institute of Science Library, Bangalore.	1967	No
31.	Subharao, K.	Bangalore Medical College, Fort Bangalore.	1965	No
32.	Swamy, Mina Krishna	American Cultural Centre, Bangalore.	1967	No
33.	Swamy, M. Sitarama	Regional College of Education, Mysore.	1967	Yes
34.	Venkateshan, T. R.	College of Commerce & Art, Mysore.	1965	Yes

## ORISSA

*LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

1.	Utkal Library Association	Nayagarh, Puri.	1966	No
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL</i>			
2.	Utkal University Library	Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar.		No
	<i>PERSONAL</i>			
3.	Bhattacharya, G. C.	Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar.	1965	Yes

No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
4.	Mohanty, A. C.	E44/1, AE, P.O. Burla, Sambalpur.	1967	Yes
<b>PUNJAB</b>				
<i>LIBRARY ASSOCIATION</i>				
1.	Punjab Library Association	Punjab University Camp Office Library, D. B. Building, Civil Line, Ludhiana.	1966	No
<i>PERSONAL</i>				
2.	Arora, (Miss) Saroj	Central Public Library, Patiala.	1965	Yes
3.	Asha Rani (Miss)	Punjabi University Library, Patiala.	1965	No
4.	Bedi, P. S.	Distt. Librarian, Jullundur.	1965	No
5.	Bhagwan Das	Government College, Nabha.	1966	Yes
6.	Bhatia, Sant Ram	Indian Librarian, 233, Model Town, Jullundur City.	1966	No
7.	Chan, Harcharan Singh	C/o Sh. R. S. Sharma, Deptt. of Languages, Patiala.	1966	Yes
8.	Chawla, Arjan Singh	Government College of Physical Education, Patiala.	1965	Yes
9.	Dhillon, Bachint Singh	Central Public Library, Patiala.	1965	Yes
10.	Dillon, Amarjit Singh	Khalsa College, Patiala.	1966	Yes
11.	Dillon, (Mrs.) Rajpal	Khalsa College, Patiala.	1966	Yes
12.	Gauri, K. B.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.	1965	No
13.	Gill, P. S.	Yaduindera Bhawan, Patiala-2.	1965	Yes
14.	Goyal, Sat Paul	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.	1966	Yes
15.	Gursharan Singh	Punjabi University Library, Patiala.	1965	Yes
16.	Harbakash Singh	C/o Library Deptt. of Languages, Patiala.	1966	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
17.	Harbhajan Singh	Deptt. of Languages, Patiala.	1965	Yes
18.	Inderjit Singh	Punjabi University Library, Patiala.	1965	Yes
19.	Jain, (Miss) Rajkumari	Hans Bhawan, Jain Street, Faridkot.	1965	Yes
20.	Jand, T. D.	Central Public Library, Patiala.	1966	Yes
21.	Jand, (Mrs.) Sita Rani	C/o Sh. T. D. Jand, Librarian, Central Public Library, Patiala.	1966	Yes
22.	Jand, Krishna Kumar	C/o Sh. T. D. Jand, Librarian, Central Public Library, Patiala.	1966	Yes
23.	Jindal, Raj Kumar	Public Library, Nabha.	1966	Yes
24.	Kartar Singh	Punjab University, Patiala.	1965	Yes
25.	Kuldip Singh	University of Agriculture, Ludhiana.	1965	No
26.	Malkiat Singh	Punjab University, Patiala.	1965	Yes
27.	Mehan, L. N.	Punjab Agricultural University Library, Ludhiana.	1965	Yes
28.	Mittal, Davinder N.	Mata Gujri College, Fatehgarh, Patiala.	1966	Yes
29.	Nirula, Sat Pal	Central Sainik School, Ferozepur.	1966	Yes
30.	Panwar, Kalam Singh	C/o R. S. Sharma, Deptt. of Languages, Patiala.	1966	Yes
31.	Saini, Amar Singh	Punjab University, Patiala.	1965	Yes
32.	Sallan, Karnail Singh	Punjab University, Patiala.	1965	Yes
33.	Sharma, Kewal Krishna	Central Public Library, Patiala.		
34.	Sharma, Ram Saroop	Deptt. of Languages, Patiala.	1965	Yes
35.	Sodhi, Bhagatinder Singh	28, Topkhana Road, Kaisthan Su. Road, Patiala.	1966	Yes
36.	Sodhi, (Miss) Harinder	Municipal Public Library, Purani Kitwali Chowk, Patiala.	1966	Yes
37.	Sachdeva, B. D.	Circular Road, Fazilka Distt. Ferozepore.	1966	No

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>				
<i>INSTITUTIONAL</i>				
1.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science	Central Library, Pilani.	1967	No
2.	Rajasthan University Library	Jaipur.	1966	No
3.	University of Udaipur	Central Library, Udaipur.	1966	No
<i>LIFE</i>				
4.	Sohla, (Mrs.) Santosh M.	University of Rajasthan.		Yes
5.	Srivastava, A. P.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur.		Yes
<i>PERSONAL</i>				
6.	Bhandari, C. C.	Office of the Dy. Director, Social Education, Bikaner.	1966	Yes
7.	Bhargava, S. M. S.	Rajasthan University Extension Library, Sahchiar Bari, Udaipur.	1967	No
8.	Bhargava, U. K.	Central Library, Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.	1966	No
9.	Gidwani, N. N.	University Library, Jaipur.	1967	Yes
10.	Gupta, Sanwal Ram	Librarian, District Library, Sikar.	1965	Yes
11.	Sharma, C. D.	Lecturer, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	1965	Yes
12.	Srivastava, S. N.	Librarian, Deptt. of Library Science, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	1965	Yes
13.	Tholia, G. C.	Office of Dy. Director, Social Education, Bikaner.	1965	Yes
14.	Tomar, Haresh Singh	Nehru College of Education, Sangaria.	1967	Yes
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>				
<i>INSTITUTIONAL</i>				
1.	Banaras Hindu University, Library	Varanasi.	1965	No
2.	Central School Library	Jhansi.		



S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
3.	Forest Research Institute & College	Dehradun.	1967	Yes
4.	Jawahar Library	Balwant Vidyapeeth, Balwant Puri, Agra.	1965	No
5.	Maulana Azad Library	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	1966	Yes
6.	National Botanical Gardens	Lucknow.	1966	No
7.	State Central Library	Allahabad.	1966	Yes
8.	University Library	Allahabad.	1965	Yes
9.	U. P. Agricultural University Library	Nainital.	1967	Yes
	<i>LIFE</i>			
10.	Hingorani, R. P.	British Council Library, Hazaratganj, Lucknow.		No
11.	Kaula, Prithvi Nath	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.		No
12.	Malhotra, (Miss) Phool	Abdulah Hall, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.		Yes
13.	Muzaffar Ali	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	1965	Yes
14.	Nilima Devi	C/o Sh. N. R. Das Gupta, C-30/33, Maldaiya, Banaras Cantt.		No
15.	Raghav, S. N.	50-A, New Colony, Bhelupur, Varanasi.		No
16.	Saxena, Radhey Shyam	C/o B. Sanwal Das, Sari Mal-Khan, Chauk, Lucknow.		No
17.	Sharma, Devendra Nath	Lucknow University, Lucknow.		No
18.	Thomas, (Miss) May Probha Rani <i>PERSONAL</i>	Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.		No
19.	Agarwal, S. S.	S. D. College, Muzaffarnagar.	1967	Yes
20.	Ambika Prasad	Tripatti, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.	1965	No
21.	Ansari, Asif	22-A, Queens Road, Allahabad.	1967	Yes
22.	Burney, Noor-Uddin	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	1965	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
23.	Deb, Rana Roop	B/16/38, Pandey Howl, Varanasi.		No
24.	Gulati, S. K.	United States Information Service, Lucknow.	1966	No
25.	Gupta, Ram Chander	D. A. V. College, Kanpur. Kanpur.	1965	Yes
26.	Jafar, Saiyid Mohammad	Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	1965	Yes
27.	Jauhar Yusuf, (Miss)	Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	1967	Yes
28.	Kamleshwar Nath	Deptt. of Library Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	1966	No
29.	Khan, Ahmed Saeed	Institute of Islamic Studies, Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh.	1967	Yes
30.	Khan, N. R.	Raen Basera, 88/337, Chaman Ganj, Kanpur.	1965	Yes
31.	Khan, Zahir Ahmed	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	1967	Yes
32.	Mehdi, Baqir Raza	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	1965	No
33.	Mumtaz Nazir, (Mrs.)	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	1965	Yes
34.	Naqvi, Shakil Ahmed	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	1965	Yes
35.	Pandey, Sobha Pati	Department of Library Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	1965	No
36.	Ram Tirath	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	1966	Yes
37.	Riazur Rehman	Aligarh Muslim University Library, Aligarh.	1965	Yes
38.	Rizvi, Syed Wahid Hasan	Shamim Manzil, Zila Compound, Marris Road, Aligarh.	1965	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
39.	Sahir Hussain	General Education Centre, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	1966	No
40.	Sharma, H. D.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	1965	Yes
41.	Shastri, Dwarka Prasad	Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.	1967	No
42.	Shukla, Shiva Govind	D. B. S. College, Govind Nagar, Kanpur.	1965	No
43.	Thana, Jagpal S.	103, B. D. Hostel, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	1966	No
44.	Ved Parkash	Dr. Bhagwandas Hotel, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	1965	No

**WEST BENGAL***LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

1.	Bengal Library Association	33, Huzurimall Lane, Calcutta-14.	1966	No
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*INSTITUTIONAL*

2.	Anthrological Survey of India	Indian Museum, 27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-13.	1965	No
3.	Botanical Survey of India	Office of the Dy. Director, Indian Botanical Garden, Calcutta.	1966	No
4.	Central Reference Library	Belvedere, Calcutta.	1967	No
5.	Geological Survey of India	29, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	1966	No
6.	Indian Institute of Management	56-A, B. T. Road, Calcutta.	1966	No
7.	Indian Museum	27, Jawahar Lal Nehru Road, Calcutta.	1966	Yes
8.	Indian Statistical Institute	203, Barracpore Trunk Road, Calcutta.	1966	No
9.	National Library	Belvedere, Calcutta.	1967	Yes
10.	State Central Library	Education Department, 56-A, B. T. Road, Calcutta-50.	1966	No

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
11.	West Bengal Secretariat Library	Home Department, Calcutta.	1966	Yes
12.	Zoological Survey of India	34, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	1965	No
	<i>LIFE</i>			
13.	Acharya, Parimal Chandra	23/B, Dinonath Ghosh Street, P. O. Liluah, Dist. Hawrah.		No
14.	Basu, (Smt.) Oasis	Rampal Bose Lane, Burdwan.		No
15.	Bhattacharya, Kamlesh	Sarkarpul, Gopalpur, P. O. M., Gobindpur, 24, Parganas.		No
16.	Biswas, Harimadhuri	I. N. B., C/o National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta.		No
17.	Bose, (Miss) Bani	National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
18.	Bose, Parimalchandra	Calcutta University Library, Calcutta.		No
19.	Brahma, Sudhir	National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27		No
20.	Chatterjee, Arati	National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
21.	Chatterjee, Sanat Kumar	52, Girish Park, North Calcutta.		No
22.	Chattopadhyaya, Sudesh	30, Bal Ram Bose, Ghat Road, Calcutta-25.		No
23.	Das, (Smt.) Anima	I. N. B. National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
24.	Das, Satyajit	National Library, Calcutta-27.		No
25.	Datar, (Smt.) Pramila Chintaman	National Library, Calcutta-27.		No
26.	Datar, Vaman Chintaman	National Library, Calcutta-27.		No
27.	Dutt, Tincori	3, Debendranath Mukerjee Rd. Bally, Howrah.		No
28.	Ghosh, Ajit Kumar	3, Priyanath Mullick Road, Calcutta-25.		No
29.	Ghosh, G. B.	Geological Survey of India, 29, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.		No

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs.	App. Form
			Paid Upto	filled/ Not filled
30.	Ghosh, (Capt.) Rabi	4, Red Road Camp, Calcutta-21.		No
31.	Ghosh, S. B.	I. N. B. National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
32.	Gupta, B. N.	I. N. B. National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
33.	Gurnam Singh	Central Reference Library, Calcutta-27.		No
34.	Joshi, S. B.	129, Central Govt. Flats, Alipur, Calcutta-27.		No
35.	Majumdar, Bimalender	Rama Krishna Mission Inst. of Culture, Gole Park, Calcutta-29.		No
36.	Marathe, N. B.	I. N. B. National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
37.	Maudal, H. C.	I. N. B. National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
38.	Moitra, (Smt.) Kalyani	I. N. B. National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
39.	Mukerjee, Subodh Kumar	34, Raj Kissen Street, Sudha Nilaya, Uttarpara.		No
40.	Mukerjee, A. K.	National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
41.	Mukerjee, Ashok Kumar	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.		No
42.	Mukerjee, Bijoy Nath	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.		No
43.	Mukerjee, Nachiketa	National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
44.	Mulay, Y. M.	National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
45.	Mullick, (Smt.) Chitra	National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
46.	Murti, Dakshina	Damodar Valley Corporation, Anderson House, Calcutta-27.		No
47.	Nagaraj, M. N.	National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
48.	Pal Chowdhury, Sudangshu Bhushan	4, Bhur Lane, Calcutta-6.		No
49.	Prakhakara Rao, A.	National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
50.	Rey, Gobinda Lal	National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
51.	Riley, (Miss) Annadele	U. S. I. S., Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-13.		No
52.	Roy, (Smt.) Anupama	38, Indrani Park, Calcutta.		No
53.	Roy Chowdhury, Anil Kumar	Bangabasi College, 110/15, Silampur Road, Dhakuria, Calcutta-31.		No
54.	Roy, Gouri	14-A, Maharaja Nand Kumar Road, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta-29.		No
55.	Roy, Phani Bhushan	14-A, Maharaja Nanda Kumar Road, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta-29.		No
56.	Saha, J.	Statistical Institute, 204, B. T. Road, Calcutta-35.		No
57.	Sanyal, Mira	National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
58.	Sarkar, Amal	National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
59.	Sen Gupta, Benoyendra	Central Library, University of Burdwan, Burdwan.		No
60.	Sengupta, Bijoyananda	National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.		No
61.	Sen, (Smt.) Roma	Rama Krishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta.		No
62.	Vasudevan, V.	United States Information Service, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-13.		No
<i>PERSONAL</i>				
63.	Acharya, (Mrs.) Shanti	1962/138, Lake Gardens, Calcutta-45.	1966	Yes
64.	Banerjee, (Mrs.) Chandana	National Library, Calcutta.	1967	Yes
65.	Banerjee, C. R.	National Library, Calcutta.	1966	No
66.	Banerjee, D. L.	National Library, Calcutta-27.	1965	No
67.	Barua, Dipak Kumar	Rabinder Bharati University, 6/4, Dwarka Nath Tagore Lane, Calcutta-7.	1966	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
68.	Bhattacharjee, Ram Ranjan	District Library, Tamluk, Midnapore.	1965	No
69.	Chakraborty, Dipak Ranjan	E-47, Ramgarh, Calcutta-47.	1967	No
70.	Chatterji Amitabha	Central Library Gelobagh, University of Burdwan, P. O. & Distt. Burdwan.	1966	No
71.	Chatterji, Ghosh	94/2, Abinash Bannerjee Lane, Sibpur.	1966	No
72.	Das, Chitta Ranjan	Rama Krishna Mission Ashram Sarisha, 24, Parganas.	1966	Yes
73.	Das Gupta, Gurusaran	62, Feeder Road, Belgharia, 24, Parganas.	1967	No
74.	Gangoli, S. M.	100/1, Bhupen Bose Avenue, Calcutta-4.	1965	No
75.	Ghosh, J. S.	Technical Information Centre, 7, Bruce Street, Calcutta.	1966	No
76.	Ghosh, Sibabrota	250, Acharya Parshad Chandra Road, Calcutta-6.	1966	Yes
77.	Gori, (Smt.) Pushpa Rani	I. N. B. National Library, Calcutta-27.	1965	No
78.	Govi, K. M.	I. N. B. National Library, Calcutta-27.	1965	No
79.	Kulkarni, S. M.	Anthropological Survey of India, 27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-13.	1966	No
80.	Kulkarni, (Smt.) Usha	5, Rakhal Mukerjee Road, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.	1965	No
81.	Mahapatra, (Dr.) Piyush Kanti	105, Lake Town, Calcutta-28.	1967	No
82.	Mathur, Darshan Lal	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.	1965	Yes
83.	Mukerjee, B. B.	University of Kalyani, Kalyani.	1965	Yes
84.	Mukerjee, Barun Kumar	11-E, Monohar Pokar Road, Calcutta-26.	1967	Yes
85.	Mukerjee, (Miss) Dipika	65, N. K. Chatterjee Street, Balghoria, Distt. 24, Parganas.	1966	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
86.	Mukerjee, (Miss) Dipali	National Library, Calcutta-27.	1965	Yes
87.	Mukerjee, (Mrs.) Alka	200, V. S. P. Mukerjee Road, Calcutta-27.	1967	Yes
88.	Mukhopadhyay, Bijoyapada	6, Baidik Para Lane, Kotrong Vill, Hooghly.	1965	Yes
89.	Mukhopadhyay, Nirmalender	31-B, Justice Manmothanath Mukerjee Road, Calcutta-9.	1965	No
90.	Roy, Ajay Kumar	Indian Institute for Biochemistry, Experimental Medicine, Calcutta-32.	1965	Yes
91.	Roy, Sunil Kumar	3, Kali Bannerjee Lane, Calcutta-6.	1965	No
92.	Shah, Padma Kant	National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Mohone, Kalyani.	1967	No
93.	Sinha, S. N.	Hindi High School, Imore Street, Calcutta.	1965	No
94.	Subha Rao, C. V.	1/1, Gobra Road, Calcutta.	1966	No
95.	Subha Rao, (Smt.) C. V.	1/1, Gobra Road, Calcutta.	1966	No
96.	Venkatachari, P. N.	Central Reference Library, Calcutta-27.	1965	No

**CHANDIGARH***INSTITUTIONAL*

1.	Punjab University Library	Chandigarh	1966	No
<i>LIFE</i>				
2.	Sharma, (Dr.) Jagdish S.	Librarian, Punjab University Library, Chandigarh.		No
3.	Sharma, (Mrs.) Prem Lata	C/o Dr. Jagdish S. Sharma, Punjab University Library, Chandigarh.		No

*PERSONAL*

4.	Anand, (Miss) A. K.	Punjab University Library, Chandigarh.	1965	Yes
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S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
5.	Arora, (Miss) Santosh	Govt. Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Chandigarh.	1966	Yes
6.	Baljit Kaur (Miss)	Punjab University Library, Chandigarh.	1965	Yes
7.	Chopra, (Mrs.) Rajendra	Central State Library, Sector-17, Chandigarh.	1966	Yes
8.	Gujarati, B. S.	Central State Library, Sector-17, Chandigarh.	1967	Yes
9.	Gulati, A. S.	Central State Library, Sector-17, Chandigarh.	1966	Yes
10.	Gurbachan Singh	165/C, Sector-4, Chandigarh.	1966	Yes
11.	Harjinder Kaur, (Miss)	Govt. Girls Higher-Secondary School, Sector-18, Chandigarh.	1966	No
12.	Harmohinder Singh	Govt. College for Boys, Chandigarh.	1965	Yes
13.	Jang Singh	Govt. Basic High School, Sector-15-A, Chandigarh.	1966	Yes
14.	Joginder Singh	H. No. 6-A, Sector-15A, Chandigarh.	1966	No
15.	Kewal Krishan	State Central Library, Chandigarh.	1966	Yes
16.	Mittal, Kailash Chander	Punjab Institute of English, Sector-19-A, Kothi No. 75-6, Chandigarh.	1965	Yes
17.	Nasib Chand	H. No. 4, Sector No. 15, Chandigarh.	1966	No
18.	Otej Paul Singh	Home Science College, Sector-10, Chandigarh.	1965	Yes
19.	Ramdev, (Mrs.) Satinder	H. No. 6, Sector 15-A, Chandigarh.	1966	Yes
20.	Suchdev, Maninder	H. No. 64, Sector 15-A, Chandigarh.	1965	No
21.	Swaran Singh	C/o Sh. Joginder Singh, H. No. 6, Sector 15-A, Chandigarh.	1966	Yes
22.	Trehan, G. L.	10-F/322, Sector 22-A, Chandigarh.	1966	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
<b>DELHI</b>				
<i>INSTITUTIONAL</i>				
1.	American Library U. S. I. S.	24, Curzon Road, New Delhi.	1967	Yes
2.	The Director General of Archaeology in India	Janpath, New Delhi.	1965	No
3.	The British Council Library	All India Fine Art & Craft Society Building, New Delhi.	1967	No
4.	Central Institute of Education	National Council of Educa- tional Research & Training, New Delhi.	1964	No
5.	Central Water & Power Commission	Water Wing, Bikaner House, New Delhi.	1967	No
6.	Civil Aviation Department	R. K. Puram (East Block) Level IV, New Delhi.	1967	No
7.	Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Supply	Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.	1967	No
8.	The Department of Curri- culum Evaluation	Methods & Text Book Library, N. I. E. Building, Mahrauli Road, New Delhi.	1965	No
9.	Delhi Public Library	S. P. Mukerjee Marg, Delhi-6.	1967	Yes
10.	Delhi University Library	University Building, Delhi.	1966	No
11.	Directorate of Economics & Statistics	Ministry of Food & Agri- culture, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.	1967	Yes
12.	Ministry of External Affairs Library	Patiala House, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
13.	F. A. C. of the United Nations	1, Ring Road, Kilokri, New Delhi.	1967	Yes
14.	Ministry of Food & Agriculture Library	Krishi Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.	1967	No
15.	Director General of Health Services	Temple Lane, Kotla Road, New Delhi.	1967	No
16.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute Library	New Delhi.	1967	No
17.	Indian Council for Cultural Relations	Azad Bhawan, New Delhi.	1966	No
18.	Indian Council of Agricul- tural Research Library	Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.	1967	Yes
19.	Indian Council of World Affairs	Sapru House, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	1965	No

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs.	App. Form
			Paid Upto	filled/ Not filled
20.	Indian Investment Centre	N. I. Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi.	1966 1967	Yes
21.	Indian School of International Studies	Sapru House, New Delhi.	1966	No
22.	Indian Standards Institution	Manak Bhavan, 9, Mathura Road, New Delhi.	1967	No
23.	Research & Reference Division	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Akashwani Bhawan, New Delhi.	1966	No
24.	INSDOC	Hillside Road, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
25.	Ministry of Iron & Steel	Udyog Bhawan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi.	1965	No
26.	Ministry of Labour & Employment	Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.	1967	No
27.	Ministry of Law	Department of Legal Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.	1965	No
28.	Modern School Library	Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	1967	Yes
29.	National Archives of India	Janpath, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
30.	National Gallery of Modern Art	Jaipur House, India Gate, New Delhi.	1967	Yes
31.	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library	Teen Murti House, New Delhi.	1967	Yes
32.	The Parliament Library	Parliament House, New Delhi.	1966	No
33.	Planning Commission Library	Yojna Bhawan, New Delhi.	1967	No
34.	Indian P. & T. Department Library	Parliament Street, New Delhi.	1967	No
35.	Railway Board Library	Ministry of Railways, Rail Bhawan, New Delhi.	1967	No
36.	Standard Library Service	2962, Bahadurgarh Road, Delhi.	1965	Yes
<i>DONOR</i>				
37.	Patwardhan, M. R.	U. S. Information Service Radio Studio, 6, Bahadurshah Zafar Road, New Delhi.		

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
<i>LIFE</i>				
38.	Bashiruddin, S.	Delhi University Library, Delhi.		No
39.	Chakrabarty, N. C.	Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.		No
40.	Chakravorty, S. N.	Ministry of External Affairs, Patiala House, New Delhi.		No
41.	Crawford, C. John	A. L. B. P. C., Shiela Building, New Delhi.		No
42.	Das Gupta, A. K.	C/o INSDOC, Hill Side Road, New Delhi.		No
43.	Dunningham, A. G. W.	C/o UNESCO Mission, 1, Ring Road, New Delhi.		Yes
44.	Dutta, S.	C/o INSDOC, Hill Side Road, New Delhi.		Yes
45.	Girja Kumar	Indian Council for World Affairs, New Delhi.		No
46.	Goil, N. K.	Institute of Economic Growth, University Enclave, Delhi.		No
47.	Gupta, Dharam Parkas	Ministry of Defence, Room No. 129-E, New Delhi.		No
48.	Gupta, Rameshwar Das	C/o Ministry of Finance Library, New Delhi.		Yes
49.	Jayaram, E. D.	C. S. I. R., Rafi Marg, New Delhi.		No
50.	Kalia, D. R.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.		Yes
51.	Kapasi, (Smt.) Neera	B-5, Pandara Road, New Delhi.		No
52.	Kaul, Jainath	Indian Standards Institute, Manak Bhawan, New Delhi.		No
53.	Kaul, K. L.	University of Delhi, Delhi.		Yes
54.	Kesavan, B. S.	INSDOC, Hill Side Road, New Delhi.		Yes
55.	Mathews, (Miss) Alice	A. L. B. P. C., Shiela Building, New Delhi.		No
56.	Mehta, J. C.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.		Yes
57.	Mehta, (Mrs.) Vimala	C/o Sh. J. C. Mehta, Delhi Public Library, Delhi.		Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
58.	Mohanti, Nagendra Nath	U. S. Library of Congress, Shiela Building, New Delhi.		Yes
59.	Motihar, (Smt.) Kamla	R-595, New Rajender Nagar,		No
60.	Parthasarthy, S.	INSDOC, Hillside Road, New Delhi.		No
61.	Rao, S. Sita	A. L. B. P. C., Shiela Building, New Delhi.		
62.	Sharma, Jamna Das			
63.	Shekdar, (Smt.) Asha	6, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi.		
64.	Sivaraman, C. S.	Federation of Indian Cham- bers of Commerce & Industries, Federation House, New Delhi-1.		Yes
65.	Sohan Singh	C-15, Lajpat Nagar III, New Delhi.		
66.	Talwar, Kulbhushan	H. No. 5344, street No. 17, Rehgar Pur, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.		
<i>PERSONAL</i>				
67.	Abid, S. A. H.	Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Azad Bhavan, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
68.	Agarwal, A. P.	Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indra Prastha Estate, New Delhi.	1965	No
69.	Agarwal, J. S.	Vallabhai Patel Chest Institute, University of Delhi, Delhi.	1966	
70.	Agarwal, S. P.	11/68, Lodhi Colony, New Delhi	1967	Yes
71.	Ahemed, Khawaja Munir	Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Azad Bhawan, New Delhi	1965	No
72.	Anand, M. S.	Planning Commission Library, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
73.	Anand Parkash	Office of the R. G. I., Ministry of Home Affairs, 2-A, Man Singh Road, New Delhi.	1965	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
74.	Ahuja, G. M.	Delhi Public Library Delhi-6.	1965	No
75.	Ansari, Z. S.	American Library, 24, Curzon Road, New Delhi.		
76.	Avtar Krishan	Library of Congress Book Procurement Centre, Shiela Building, New Delhi.	1966	No
77.	Bajaj, D. D.	Polytechnic, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.	1965	No
78.	Banerjee, Santi Ranjan	Chief Librarian, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.		No
79.	Banga, M. S.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	No
80.	Bansal, (Miss) Kasum K.	Women's College, Timarpur, Delhi.	1967	Yes
81.	Bhaduri, (Miss) Subra	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1965	Yes
82.	Bhagwan Kumar Prasad	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
83.	Bhardwaj, B. L.	Planning Commission Library, New Delhi.	1966	No
84.	Bhatia, K. L.	Hans Raj College, Delhi-7.	1966	Yes
85.	Bhatia, M. S.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi.	1966	No
86.	Bhattacharya, (Miss) Shanti	10, Ram Kishore Road, Civil Lines, Delhi.	1965	Yes
87.	Bhatia, (Mrs.) Saroj	American Library, 24, Curzon Road, New Delhi.	1966	No
88.	Bhaya, Hari A.	American Libraries Book Procurement Centre, Shiela Building, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
89.	Boota Ram	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1965	Yes
90.	Bose, (Miss) Rekha	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1965	No
91.	Chagti, Rajpal	Central Secretariate Library, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.	1965	No
92.	Chagti, R. P.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1965	Yes

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S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
93.	Chakram, M.	American Libraries Book Procurement Centre, Shiela Building, New Delhi	1966	Yes
94.	Champa Rani (Miss)	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1965	Yes
95.	Chaterjee, Amitabha	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	1967	Yes
96.	Chauhan, Jagmal Singh	XVII/453, Near Hostel No. 2, Anand Parbat, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
97.	Chayadevi, (Mrs.) A.	Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
98.	Davies, W. B.	American Libraries, Book Procurement Centre, Shiela Building, New Delhi	1966	Yes
99.	Dewan, O. P.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	Yes
100.	Dhar, Mohan Lal	American Libraries, Book Procurement Centre, Shiela Building, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
101.	Dhawan, Surinder Kumar	B. K. No. 31-5, Outram Lines, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.	1965	Yes
102.	Dhingra, C. L.	Intelligence Beureau, 25, Akbar Road, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
103.	Dutta, Narinder	E-2/14, Model Town, Delhi.	1966	Yes
104.	Dutt, Pranab Kumar	9, Lady Hardinge Road, Gole Market, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
105.	Gangwani, V. P.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	Yes
106.	Goswami, S. N.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	Yes
107.	Guliani, (Mrs.) Vidya	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	Yes
108.	Gupta, O. P.	Delhi Public Library,	1966	Yes
109.	Gupta, Shri Niwas	Government Library, Najafgarh, Delhi.	1966	Yes
110.	Gupta, R. D.	17, Sri Ram Building, New Delhi.	1965	No
111.	Gurmail Singh	Planning Commission Library, New Delhi.	1965	No

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
112.	Gurnam Singh	American Libraries of Congress, Book Procurement Centre, Shiela Building, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
113.	Gyan Chand	Central Secretariate Library, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
114.	Harbhajan Singh	Ministry of Finance Library, North Block, New Delhi.	1966	No
115.	Haravu, L. J.	Indian National Documentation Centre, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
116.	Hasija, Gian Chander	8841/3, Multani Dhanda, Paharganj, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
117.	Hussain, Ansari Aijaz	Planning Commission Library, Yojena Bhawan, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
118.	Hussain, M. S.	Indian Council of Cultural Relation, Azad Bhawan, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
119.	Jagdish Lal (Smt)	C-3/225, Lodhi Colony, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
120.	Jagota, (Mrs.) Soshila	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6	1966	Yes
121.	Jain, H. C.	Ratan Tata Library, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi.	1966	Yes
122.	Jain, (Mrs.) Mala	D-155, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
123.	Joginder Singh	American Library 24, Curzon Road, New Delhi.	1966	No
124.	Joshi, (Miss) Naresh	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1965	Yes
125.	Kakar, (Miss) Suman Bala	K-25, Kailash Colony, New Delhi.	1966	No
126.	Kakkar, (Miss) Navin	Delhi Public Library, Delhi.	1965	No
127.	Kanwal, D. R.	Directorate of Extension, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
128.	Kapoor, (Mrs.) K.	U. S. I. S. American Library, Curzon Road, New Delhi.	1966	Yes



S. No.	Name	Address	Subs.	App. Form
			Paid Upto	filled/ Not filled
129.	Kapoor, N. N.	Ministry of Transport Library, Transport Bhawan, New Delhi.	1965	No
130.	Karam Singh	A-321, Moti Bagh-I, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
131.	Kashyap, Madan Mohan	Department of Library Science, F-2/28, Model Town, Delhi.	1966	No
132.	Ketkar, N. M.	Central Secretariat Library, North Block, New Delhi.	1967	Yes
133.	Khanna, Jang Bahadur	C/o Dr. B. R. Khanna, 46, Daryaganj, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
134.	Kochar, Nand Lal	U. N. E. S. C. O., I-Ring Road, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
135.	Kohli, B. R.	National Council of Applied Economics Research Library, New Delhi.	1965	No
136.	Krishnan, Gopal	II-L-Block, Qr. No. 71-72, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
137.	Krishnan Kumar	Department of Library Science, University of Delhi, Delhi.	1966	Yes
138.	Kumar, Suriender Nath	Institute of Engineers, House No. 3043, Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi.	1966	No
139.	Kumar, (Miss) S. K.	G-1, 54-55, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
140.	Kunwar, Prem	American Library, 24, Curzon Road, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
141.	Laxmi Narain	Planning Commission Library, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
142.	Lakshmi Devi, (Mrs.)	Blind Social Welfare Society, 4/18, W. E. A. Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	1965	No
143.	Limaye, G. S.	E-28, Kalkaji, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
144.	Lowe, K. D.	Planning Commission Library, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
145.	Luthra, (Miss) Suman	Central Secretariat Library, North Block, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
146.	Madan, (Mrs.) Raj	13/15, Double Storey, Dev Nagar, New Delhi.	1966	No

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
147.	Madiwala, D. B.	Lady Shree Ram College for Women, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
148.	Mahajan, Y. P.	American Libraries Book Procurement Centre, Shiela Building, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
149.	Maheshwari, L. N.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	Yes
150.	Malhotra, J. C.	Directorate General of Employment & Training, 18, Gurdwara Road, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
151.	Malhotra, (Miss) V. K.	II, 2/61, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
152.	Malik, D. R.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	No
153.	Mangla, P. B.	Delhi University Library, Delhi-7.	1967	Yes
154.	Mathew, (Mrs.) K. M.	79, Kaka Nagar, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
155.	Mathur, (Miss) Seena	2982, Timarpur, Delhi.	1965	Yes
156.	Mehfooz Ahmed	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1965	No
157.	Mehta, K. K.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	No
158.	Mehta, S. N.	Defence Science Laboratory, Matcalf House, Delhi.	1965	Yes
159.	Misra, Gauri Kant	National Institute of Audio-Visual Education, Indra Prastha State, Delhi.	1965	Yes
160.	Misra, Hem Chander	Qr. No. 26, Town Hall, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
161.	Mittal, O. P.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	Yes
162.	Mubayi, (Miss) Rita	D-194, Defence Colony, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
163.	Nanda, Virender Kumar	B/23/3. Shakti Nagar, Delhi.	1966	Yes
164.	Naqvi, Gulzar	Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Azad Bhawan, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
165.	Nigam, (Miss) Shashi	BD-850, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi.	1966	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
166.	Pareek, K. S.	Marwari Public Library, Delhi.	1966	No
167.	Paruthi, H. K.	E-18, Kakaji, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
168.	Patil, H. S.	Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Azad Bhawan, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
169.	Qadeer Ahmed	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	Yes
170.	Qureshi, Jamil Ahmed	Jamia Rural Institute, Jamianagar, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
171.	Raghavan, M. C.	Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi.	1967	Yes
172.	Raijzada, A. S.	Indian National Scientific & Documentation Centre, New Delhi.	1965	No
173.	Rajaraman, S.	American Libraries Book Procurement Centre, Shiela Building, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
174.	Rajinder, Swaroop	2902, Gali Sagarwali, Hamilton Road, Delhi.	1966	Yes
175.	Ram Chandra, H. R.	National Archives of India, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
176.	Ramji, (Mrs.) Kamla	K-40, Jangpura Extension, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
177.	Rashid, M. A.	2134, Turkman Gate, Delhi.	1965	Yes
178.	Sachdeva, D. C.	G-73, Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi.	1967	Yes
179.	Saini, R. P.	Govt. of India Publications, Old Secretariat, Delhi.	1966	Yes
180.	Sarangam, V.	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
181.	Sardana, J. L.	13/20, Shakti Nagar, Delhi.	1965	No
182.	Sardana, (Smt.) K.	13/20, Shakti Nagar, Delhi.	1965	Yes
183.	Sehgal, (Miss) Nirmal	C-31, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
184.	Sexena, K. D.	Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.	1965	No
185.	Sharma, Atam Saroop	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs.	App. Form
			Paid Upto	filled/ Not filled
186.	Sharma, Radha Krishan	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	Yes
187.	Sharma, Rajinder B.	Govt. Higher Secondary School, No. 2, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
188.	Sharma, S. C.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1965	Yes
189.	Shine, Prem Raj	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	Yes
190.	Shirali, (Miss) Lakshmi	95/C, Working Girls Hostel, Curzon Road, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
191.	Sibtain, M. S.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	Yes
192.	Sood, (Miss) S. Devi	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	Yes
193.	Srinivasan, T. R.	Indian National Scientific & Documentation Centre, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
194.	Sud, Shanti Saroop	American Library, 24, Curzon Road, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
195.	Surendar Mohan	Insdoc, Hill Side Road, New Delhi.	1967	Yes
196.	Surender Kumar	Central Secretariat Library, North Block, New Delhi.	1966	No
197.	Sureinder Nath	American Library Book Procurement Centre, Shiela Building, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
198.	Suri, R. K.	American Library, 24, Curzon Road, New Delhi.	1966	Yes
199.	Suri, (Miss) Vinod	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1965	No
200.	Tajamul, Hussain	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1965	Yes
201.	Tandon, T. C.	Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
202.	Techchandani, A. M.	Techchandani, Shop No. 19, New Market, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
203.	Tarawati (Smt.)	C-30, Lajpat Nagar III, New Delhi.	1965	No
204.	Trikha, O. P.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	Yes
205.	Tyagi, C. K.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1965	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
206.	Tyagi, H. P.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1965	Yes
207.	Tyagi, R. C.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1965	Yes
208.	Usha Kiron	Planning Commission Library, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
209.	Vasantha, (Miss) E. K.	American Library, Curzon Road, New Delhi.	1966	No
210.	Vashistha, N. C.	F-13, Kalkaji, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
211.	Vashistha, Chandra Parkash	S-0, Timarpur, Delhi.	1967	No
212.	Verma, Ved Prakash	Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
213.	Wadhwa, O. P.	Planning Commission Library, New Delhi.	1965	Yes
214.	Wadhwa, D. N.	Library of Congress, Book Procurement Centre, Shiela Building, New Delhi.	1966	No
215.	Yadav, R. C.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi-6.	1966	Yes

## HIMACHAL PRADESH

*LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

1.	Himachal Library Association	Central State Library, Solan.	1967	No
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*INSTITUTIONAL*

2.	Motilal Nehru Central State Library	Solan.	1967	No
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*LIFE*

3.	P. N. Gour	Indian Institute of Advance Studies, Rashtrapati Niwas, Simla.		Yes
4.	Ray, (Dr.) Niharanjan	Indian Institute of Advance Studies, Rashtrapati Niwas, Simla.		No

*PERSONAL*

5.	Bawa, N. S.	C/o Motilal Nehru Central State Library, Solan.	1966	Yes
6.	Goel, K. L.	Registrar of News Papers for India, Press Villa, Simla.	1966	Yes

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
7.	Gour, (Miss) Manjari	C/o Sh. P. N. Gour, Indian Institute of Advance Studies, Rashtrapati Niwas, Simla.	1965	No
8.	Gour, (Mrs.) Premwati	C/o Sh. P. N. Gour, Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla.	1965	No
9.	Krishnamurthy, M.	District Central Library, Solan-7.	1965	No
10.	Sharma, K. R.	Motilal Nehru Central State Library, Solan.	1967	Yes

**PONDICHERRY***PERSONAL*

1.	Sondram, (Miss) Annie T.	No. 183, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Pondicherry.	1966	No
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**TRIPURA***PERSONAL*

1.	Chakravorty, Arabindra	79, Akhaura Road, P. O. Agartala, Tripura.	1966	Yes
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**FOREIGN***DONOR*

1.	Grade, P. K.	Head Ref. Division, Hemajshold Library, United Nations New York, (U.S.A.)		No
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*LIFE*

2.	Bhatia, Mohan	1021, Aird Street, Sasleaton, Saskadchewan, Canada.		Yes
3.	Dawes, (Mrs.) Zitta Hill	C/o Dr. Normar H. Dawes, Saint Augustine College, Raleigh, North Carolinia (U.S.A.)		No
4.	Donovan, D. G.	American Library, Karachi, (Pakistan).		No
5.	Finzi, John Charles	Library of Congress, Washington (U. S. A.)		No

S. No.	Name	Address	Subs. Paid Upto	App. Form filled/ Not filled
6.	Gunasekhera, Daya	D. Librarian The Senaks Library, Colombo (Ceylon).		
7.	Kipp, Laurence J.	2, Larchmount Lane, Lexington, Mass (U.S.A.)		No
8.	Kipp, (Mrs.) Laurence J.	2, Larchmount Lane, Lexington, Mass (U.S.A.)		No
9.	Ludington, (Miss) Flora B.	Bount Holyoke College, South Hedley, Mass (U.S.A.)		No
10.	Montagu, A. M. R.	39, Church Avenue, Pinner Middlesex (U.K.)		No
11.	Ronguillo, (Mrs.) E. M.	Libraries Division, Palace De Fountenoy, Paris-7.		No
12.	Saith, S. S.	Advanced Teacher Training College, Owerri (Nigeria).		No
<i>PERSONAL</i>				
13.	Selliah, K.	Librarian, Jaffna College Library, Voddukadi (Ceylon).		No
14.	Satyenger, T. K.	Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago (U.S.A.).	1965	No
15.	Shrestha, (Miss) Shanti	Tribuwan University, Kathmandu (Nepal).	1967	Yes

*Members Executive Committee:*

- |     |   |                           |
|-----|---|---------------------------|
| 1.  | Shri Sohan Singh,<br>Director, Asia Foundation Library,<br>C-92, New Delhi South Extension, Part II,<br>New Delhi-3.  | President.                |
| 2.  | Dr. Jagdish S. Sharma,<br>Librarian, Punjab University Library,<br>Chandigarh.  | Senior Vice-President.    |
| 3.  | Shri Sant Ram Bhatia,<br>Editor, Indian Librarian, 233, Model Town,<br>Jullundur. (Punjab)  | Vice-President.           |
| 4.  | Shri N. C. Chakravarty,<br>Librarian, Ministry of Finance Library,<br>Govt. of India, North Block, New Delhi-1.<br>Shri B. L. Bhardwaja,<br>Librarian, Planning Commission Library,<br>Yojna Bhawan, New Delhi.<br>Shri Nasib Chand,<br>Librarian, Women College, Chandigarh. |                           |
| 7.  | Shri D. C. Sachdeva,<br>Librarian, FAO of United Nations,<br>1, Ring Road, Kilokari, New Delhi.   | Public Relations Officer. |
| 8.  | Shri O. P. Trikha,<br>Delhi Public Library, Delhi.  | Treasurer.                |
| 9.  | Shri Gurnam Singh,<br>American Library Books Procurement Centre,<br>Sheila Theatre Building, New Delhi.   | Librarian.                |
| 10. | Shri J. C. Mehta,<br>Dy. Director, Delhi Public Library,<br>Delhi.  | Asstt. Secretary.         |
| 11. | Shri Sourendra Mohan Gangopadhaya,<br>Secretary, Bengal Library Association,<br>33, Huzuri Mall Lane, Calcutta-14.  | Do                        |
| 12. | Shri D. R. Kalia,<br>Director, Delhi Public Library, Delhi.   | Secretary.                |

*Council Members:*

- |    |  |                        |
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| 1. | Shri Sohan Singh,<br>Director, Asia Foundation Library,<br>C-92, New Delhi South Extension, Part II,<br>New Delhi-3. | President.             |
| 2. | Dr. Jagdish S. Sharma,<br>Librarian, Punjab University Library,<br>Chandigarh.                                       | Senior Vice-President. |



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|-----|--|---------------------------|
| 3.  | Shri Sant Ram Bhatia,<br>Editor, Indian Librarian, 233, Model Town.<br>Jullundur. (Punjab)                                     | Vice-President.           |
| 4.  | Dr. D. B. Krishna Rao,<br>Head of Deptt. of Library Science,<br>Madras University Library, Madras.                             | Do                        |
| 5.  | Shri Subodh Kumar Mukherjee,<br>Lecturer, Deptt. of Library Science,<br>Calcutta University Library, Calcutta. (W. Bengal)     | Do                        |
| 6.  | Shri Joginder Singh,<br>Asstt. Librarian, Punjab University Library,<br>Chandigarh.  | Do                        |
| 7.  | Shri D. R. Kalia,<br>Director, Delhi Public Library, Delhi.  | Secretary.                |
| 8.  | Shri J. C. Mehta,<br>Dy. Director, Delhi Public Library, Delhi.  | Asstt. Secretary.         |
| 9.  | Shri Sourendra Mohan Gangopadhaya,<br>Secretary, Bengal Library Association,<br>33, Huzuri Mall Lane, Calcutta-14. (W. Bengal) | Asstt. Secretary.         |
| 10. | Shri O. P. Trikha,<br>Delhi Public Library, Delhi.   | Treasurer.                |
| 11. | Shri Gurnam Singh,<br>American Library Books Procurement Centre,<br>Sheila Theatre Building, New Delhi-1.                      | Librarian.                |
| 12. | Shri D. C. Sachdeva,<br>FAO of United Nations, 1, Ring Road,<br>Kilokari, New Delhi.   | Public Relations Officer. |

*Personal Members, Representation of— :*

13. Shri N. C. Chakravarty,  
Librarian, Ministry of Finance Library,  
Govt. of India, North Block, New Delhi
14. Shri B. L. Bhardwaja,  
Librarian, Planning Commission Library,  
Yojna Bhawan, New Delhi.
15. Shri N. M. Rawal,  
Curator of Libraries, O-4, New Mental Hospital  
Building, Ahmedabad. (Gujarat)
16. Shri K. L. Gorey,  
Librarian, Sachivalya Central Library,  
(Govt. of Maharashtra), Bombay.  
(Maharashtra)
17. Shri Ramji Sharma,  
Rani Ghat, P. O. Hazipur, Distt. Muzaffarpur,  
(Bihar)

*Institutional Members, Representation of— :*

18. Shri F. J. Pandya,  
Librarian, Indian Institute of Management,  
Ahmedabad. (Gujarat)
19. Shri R. S. P. Singh,  
Librarian, Bihar State Central Library,  
Sinha Library Road, Patna. (Bihar)
20. Shri S. Bashiruddin,  
Dept. of Library Science,  
Aligarh Muslim University,  
Aligarh. (U. P.)

*Library Associations, Representation of— :*

21. Andhra Pradesh Library Association,  
P. O. Patamata, Distt. Krishna. (A. P.)
22. Assam Library Association,  
Basistha Road, Silpubhuri, Gauhati. (Assam)
23. Bengal Library Association,  
33, Huzuri Mull Lane, Calcutta-14. (W. Bengal)
24. Bihar Rajya Pustakalya Sang Association.  
Patna University, Patna-5. (Bihar)
25. Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Association,  
29, Wadehouse, Bombay. (Maharashtra)
26. Himachal Pradesh Library Association,  
Central State Library, Solan. (H. P.)
27. Kerala Granthalaya Sangham Association.  
Trivandrum.
28. Punjab Library Association,  
Punjab University Camp Office Library,  
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29. Utkal Library Association,  
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